



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING AUG. 13, 1954

VOL. XII, NO. 33, PAGES 1029-1058

PAYROLLS AND VOTES

Up Or Down Swing This Fall May Be
Key To Congressional Elections

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

HARDBOARD TARIFF HIKE?

AUTO BOOTLEGGING BAN

VETERANS AND VOTING

MINNESOTA SENATE RACE

CONTENTS

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

Economy and Elections 1029

PRESSURES ON CONGRESS

Hardboard Tariff Fight 1033
Auto Bootlegging Ban . 1034
Lobbyist Registrations 1035
Pressure Points 1035
Veterans and Voting . . 1036

POLITICAL NOTES

Nebraska Primary . . . 1037
Idaho Primary 1037
Kentucky Primary . . . 1038
Arkansas Runoff. . . . 1038
California Conventions 1038
State Roundup 1039
Minnesota Senate Race 1040

EXECUTIVE BRANCH . . 1041

AROUND THE CAPITOL . 1042

FLOOR ACTION

Atomic Energy Bill. . . 1043
Contempt Citations . . . 1043
Merchant Ships Repair 1043

Alien Property Disposal 1044
Postal Workers Pay . . 1044
Classified Pay Raises . 1044
Fed. Employee Benefits 1045
Farm Program 1045
Foreign Aid-MSA 1048
Communist Party Ban. 1048
Witness Immunity. . . . 1049
Bail Jumping 1049
Harboring Fugitives . . 1049
Military Housing 1049
School Construction Aid 1049
McCarthy Censure Funds 1050
Trout Labeling Bill. . . 1050
50-50 Shipping Bill. . . 1050
Federal Agency Rules . 1050
Confirmations 1050
Farm Vote Autopsy. . . 1050

VOTES

Senate 1051,1054
Farm Bill. 1051,1054
Subversives 1054
House 1052
Postal Pay 1052
Trout Labeling. 1052
Foreign Aid 1052

COMMITTEE ROUNDUP

Assignments 1055
Campaign Expenditures 1055
Action 1055
Foreign Aid Funds . . . 1055
Wire-Tap Bill 1055
Army-McCarthy. 1056
McCarthy Censure . . . 1056
Brewster Rejected . . . 1056
Reds in Labor Unions . 1056
Executive Agreements. 1057
Hardboard Study 1057
Hearings. 1057
Investigations Code. . . 1057
Reds in Industry 1058
Government Competition 1058
Clark Testimony 1058

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Legislative Status . . . iv
Summary iv
Bills Acted On. A-179
Bills Introduced. A-183

CQ FEATURES

CQ Quotes. ii
CQ Quiz iii

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

STerling 3-8060



capitol quotes

ADOPTED AMENDMENT?

From July 30 Senate debate on an amendment to the Mutual Security bill (Congressional Record, p. 12047):

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "...has the amendment...been approved by the White House and by the Administration? ...I and my colleagues have frequently been placed in the somewhat embarrassing position of being compelled to dive into the water and to rescue legislative babies whom we believed belonged to the Administration, only to find, when we had saved the infants and brought them safely to shore, that spokesmen for the Administration denied they were its babies at all, and promptly proceeded to heap abuse upon the rescuers."

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "I will say...that they believe that (this) section (section 412) should be in the bill, which in and of itself means that they would not favor striking it out."

Sen. Douglas -- "In other words...this is an authentic, legitimate child, which the Administration does not wish to have killed...."

Sen. Knowland -- "...this is a child which had its parentage under the Democratic administration, and which the present Administration feels is...desirable...."

Sen. Douglas -- "...I interpret the remarks of the Senator...as meaning...that this child, though begotten by the Democrats, has been adopted by the Republicans."

PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE?

Possible Through Strength - "There are those who believe that a peaceful co-existence between East and West may be possible. Certainly, any honorable alternative to another world war is the hope of peace-loving people everywhere. But...we must maintain ourselves in an adequate state of preparedness because...the Kremlin appreciates and understands the language of force much more than the persuasive efforts of diplomacy." -- Sen. J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.), Aug. 3 release.

No Chance At All -- "There can no more be peaceful co-existence with Communism than there can be with a tiger. Certainly I could co-exist... with a tiger just after he has had a full meal, but just as soon as that meal is digested and he looks around for another...I would be a most unhappy victim, prior peaceful promises notwithstanding." -- Rep. James B. Utt (R Calif.) Aug. 5 newsletter.

THE HOPEFUL GAMBLER

"...the farmer is an honest gambler...(and) the greatest optimist in the world. Every day is one of hope and prayer for him. His eyes are on the heavens to see whether a thunderstorm is developing which could bring a hailstorm or a tornado that would tear everything to pieces. He watches his flock, whether it be sheep, cattle, or poultry, during every moment of his wakefulness to see whether there be an ill animal, or if anything else has gone wrong.... If he were not an optimist, he would never dare take the chance of putting all his money into his crops, not knowing what the harvest would bring. There is no other person who would plan his sales organization or manufacturing industry with as much of a gamble at hand as the farmer." -- Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), Aug. 4 Senate speech.

CAPITOL COPS

"The House passed a bill...that created a Capitol Police Force and provided that a uniformed and armed member of that force would be in each of the galleries of the House.... None of us wants to be shot at, but...I do not believe that the wearing of a uniform and the bearing of arms inside the House Chamber will be conducive to the best interests of this nation. I would much prefer to run the risk of being shot at than to see even the faintest shadow of a police state cast across the chambers of our legislative bodies, national, state, or local." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Tex.), July 30 newsletter.

FARMS AND FOREIGN TRADE

"What seems the sensible and logical thing to us regarding imports and our farm prices isn't always what the State and Commerce Departments might like. But I feel that we had better take care of our own folks first, and then worry about foreign trade balances." -- Rep. Otto Krueger (R N.D.), Aug. 4 newsletter.

CAMPAIGN PROMISE

"...a number of years ago the late great publisher, William Randolph Hearst, became rather vitriolic during a campaign in which he was a candidate for public office... Finally the publisher issued an announcement in which he said, 'If my opponent will stop telling lies about me, I promise to stop telling the truth about him'." -- Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Aug. 3 Senate speech.

Copyright 1984, by Congressional Quarterly News Features
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights also are reserved. Subscription rates are scaled from \$50 a year (a public service rate without editorial rights) through \$1,000 a year, and are based on membership and/or circulation. Rates will be furnished on request. Additional single copies sell for \$1. CQ Weekly Report and Index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Washington, District of Columbia.



ECONOMY AND ELECTIONS

What Voters Think Of Nation's Economic Complexion Looms As

Important Determining Factor In Upcoming Congressional Elections

As Congress packs its briefcase for the trip back to the home district the moment the adjournment gavel falls, Republican and Democratic Members are in substantial agreement on one major premise; The outcome of this year's elections will be importantly affected by how voters think the economy is looking. Are times good or bad? Is the economic picture likely to improve, or is a downward trend in the offing?

CQ's analysis of the latest economic indicators shows that the government officials and others who predicted in the spring that there would be no major recession and that the May-July period would show a levelling off have been proved right to date. The leveling off is here. But will the economy move up, or down, in the autumn? Top government economists would rather wait a month before making further predictions. In any case, there are some weak spots in the economy now. Homecoming Congressmen and Senators who seek election in districts and states where these spots are either very severe or very numerous are likely to find voters asking some sharp questions.

Money In The Bank

Over-all, people have money. Figures released on Aug. 4 by the Office of Business Economics in the Department of Commerce show personal income receipts for the first half of 1954 running at an average annual rate of \$285.5 billion, were some \$800 million ahead of 1953's record total. Wages and salaries, however, at \$195 billion, were some \$2.5 billion below last year's total. A \$4 billion decline in the commodity-producing industries was partly offset by a \$1.2 billion gain in distributive industries and a

\$600 million gain in service industries. The annual rate of government payrolls declined from \$33.5 to \$33.4 billion.

Money people have in the bank is indicated by June Federal Reserve Board figures on demand deposits. The nation's over-all gain was nearly \$10 billion between June 1953 and June 1954. It was largely concentrated in New York City.

DEMAND DEPOSITS ARE UP (In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	June 1954	June 1953
Boston	6,358	6,161
New York	69,455	61,032
Philadelphia	7,094	6,945
Cleveland	11,016	10,891
Richmond	5,775	5,933
Atlanta	6,033	5,914
Chicago	23,524	23,702
St. Louis	4,437	4,417
Minneapolis	2,966	2,782
Kansas City	6,202	5,851
Dallas	6,188	6,073
San Francisco	14,360	14,145
Total, 345 reporting centers	163,407	153,846
New York City	64,965	56,623
6 other centers*	33,785	33,807
338 other centers	64,657	63,416

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.



late developments

AUG. 13, 1954

Late developments of the week ending Aug. 13, briefly reported on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the Aug. 20, Weekly Report.

FARM PROGRAM -- Senate - House conferees on the omnibus farm bill compromised most of the relatively minor differences in their versions, but several major points remained in dispute Aug. 13. These included dairy supports and wheat. The House voted to raise the minimum dairy support to 80 per cent of parity while the House retained the floor of 75 per cent. The House voted for a two-price system for wheat after 1955 if farmers approve, but the Senate included no such provision. In both cases, President Eisenhower prefers the Senate's version.

ANTI-SMUGGLING REWARDS -- The Joint Atomic Energy Committee Aug. 13 approved a bill providing for rewards for detection of attempts to smuggle atomic weapons or materials into the U.S. A five-member government board would determine the amount of each reward, which could go as high as \$500,000. The President would have to approve any reward of \$50,000 or more. The measure was sent to Congress by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., and was backed by Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss.

GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY -- Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Aug. 13 urged President Eisenhower to act to restore West German sovereignty if the French fail to ratify European Defense Community treaties this month. Mansfield, who spoke on the floor of the Senate, called for bipartisan support of U.S. foreign policy. He said both the present Administration and its predecessors made "important mistakes in foreign policy," but added that it is "time to stop making a whipping boy" out of the Secretary of State.

DEBT LIMIT -- The Senate Aug. 13 passed by voice vote a bill to permit a temporary boost in the national debt ceiling. The bill would allow the government to run its debt to \$281 billion, an increase of \$6 billion over the present legal limit. The temporary increase would apply only between now and June 30, 1955. The Eisenhower Administration originally asked for a \$15 billion extension, later scaled this down to \$10 billion.

SENATE VOTE: ATOMIC ENERGY

On the Senate-House compromise on the atomic energy bill, which the Senate rejected, 41-48, Aug. 13. Debate centered on a compromise patent provision which would give preference in the granting of atomic licenses to firms which agreed to share their patents for five years.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	REPUBLICANS	1	DEMOCRATS	1
YEAS	41	YEAS	39	YEAS	2
NAYS	48	NAYS	5	NAYS	42

1	1	1	1
ALABAMA		IOWA	
Hill (D)	N	Gillette (D)	N
Sparkman (D)	X	Hickenlooper (R)	Y
ARIZONA		KANSAS	
Goldwater (R)	Y	Carlson (R)	Y
Hayden (D)	N	Schoeppel (R)	Y
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY	
Fulbright (D)	Y	Clements (D)	N
McClellan (D)	N	Cooper (R)	N
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA	
Knowland (R)	Y	Ellender (D)	N
Kuchel (R)	Y	Long (D)	N
COLORADO		MAINE	
Johnson (D)	N	Payne (R)	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Smith (R)	Y
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND	
Bush (R)	Y	Beall (R)	Y
Purtell (R)	Y	Butler (R)	Y
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS	
Frear (D)	N	Kennedy (D)	N
Williams (R)	Y	Saltonstall (R)	Y
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN	
Holland (D)	N	Ferguson (R)	Y
Smathers (D)	N	Potter (R)	Y
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA	
George (D)	N	Humphrey (D)	N
Russell (D)	N	Thye (R)	Y
IDAHO		MISSISSIPPI	
Dworshak (R)	N	Eastland (D)	X
Welker (R)	Y	Stennis (D)	N
ILLINOIS		MISSOURI	
Dirksen (R)	Y	Hennings (D)	N
Douglas (D)	N	Symington (D)	N
INDIANA		MONTANA	
Capehart (R)	✓	Mansfield (D)	N
Jenner (R)	Y	Murray (D)	N
NEBRASKA		NEVADA	
Reynolds (R)	Y	Malone (R)	N
Bowring (R)	Y	McCarran (D)	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE		NEW JERSEY	
Bridges (R)	✓	Hendrickson (R)	Y
Upton (R)	Y	Smith (R)	Y
NEW MEXICO		NEW YORK	
Anderson (D)	N	Ives (R)	Y
Chavez (D)	N	Lehman (D)	N
NORTH CAROLINA		NORTH DAKOTA	
Ervin (D)	N	Langer (R)	N
Lennon (D)	N	Young (R)	N
OHIO		OKLAHOMA	
Bricker (R)	Y	Kerr (D)	N
Burke (D)	N	Monroney (D)	N
OREGON		VERMONT	
Cordon (R)	Y	Aiken (R)	Y
Morse (I)	N	Flanders (R)	✓
PENNSYLVANIA		VIRGINIA	
Duff (R)	?	Byrd (D)	Y
Martin (R)	Y	Robertson (D)	N
RHODE ISLAND		WASHINGTON	
Green (D)	N	Jackson (D)	N
Pastore (D)	N	Magnuson (D)	N
SOUTH CAROLINA		WEST VIRGINIA	
Johnston (D)	N	Kilgore (D)	N
Maybank (D)	X	Neely (D)	N
SOUTH DAKOTA		WISCONSIN	
Case (R)	Y	McCarthy (R)	Y
Mundt (R)	Y	Wiley (R)	Y
TENNESSEE		WYOMING	
Gore (D)	N	Barrett (R)	Y
Kefauver (D)	N	Crippa (R)	Y

Production Is Still Down

But if the economy has leveled off, it has not started to gain. For the year 1953, the country's gross national product--the value of all the goods and services produced--was rated at \$367.2 billion. Figures for the first quarter of this year indicate a 1954 total of \$357.2 billion. Figures for the second quarter indicate a 1954 total of \$356 billion.

The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production for 1953 was 134 (on a base of 1947-49 equals 100). The July 1954 figure is expected to be some 10 to 11 points lower.

On the other hand, manufacturing and trade inventories, which piled up until they caused a slacking off of orders and became a major cause of last year's business decline, have dropped by \$2.1 billion since the first of the year to a June-end total of \$78.2 billion. (Some authorities have said they think that the decline would have been even greater except for uncertainty as to possible U.S. intervention in Indo-China.) So the ratio of inventories to sales is getting into a more satisfactory balance.

Federal Reserve Board figures for department store sales bear out the spending capacity indicated by the personal income totals; a mild upturn showed itself during July.

RISE IN DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

(Per cent change from corresponding 1953 period)

Federal Reserve District	Week ending			Jan. 1 to July 31
	July 31	July 24	July 17	
Boston	6	- 1	7	1
New York	- 3	4	4	0
Philadelphia	0	- 3	- 4	- 5
Cleveland	- 3	- 2	5	- 6
Richmond	4	1	3	- 2
Atlanta	1	5	5	0
Chicago	- 3	- 4	0	- 3
St. Louis	- 2	2	4	- 3
Minneapolis	1	0	6	0
Kansas City	1	7	16	- 1
Dallas	5	7	10	- 4
San Francisco	5	2	1	- 5
U.S. Total	1	1	5	- 3

Where Manufacturing Has Declined

A recently developed index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics combines employment and hours worked in manufacturing industries to give "production-worker aggregate weekly man-hours." It shows where recent declines have taken place. Compiled on a basis of 1947-49 equals 100, this index showed an over-all figure for manufacturing industries of

113.7 for 1953; the May 1954 figure was 99.1. For durable goods alone, the drop was from 125.5 in 1953 to 107.2; for non-durable goods, from 99.7 to 89.3

Individual weak spots shown up by this index are: Ordnance and accessories, where the figure for 1953 was 826.7 and the figure for May 1954 was 547.7; primary metals, where the drop was from 114.0 to 93.3; machinery, from 118.9 to 102.0; transportation equipment, from 158.7 to 135.9; textiles, from 90.0 to 76.0.

Congressmen from areas where production is heavily concentrated in these lines are likely to hear about constituents' problems.

Local distress is considerable in coal mining areas. While the situation varies from state to state, the weekly total of bituminous coal and lignite mined has been off by some 2 million tons a week from last year's levels. It was 7,030,000 tons for the week ending July 24 as compared with 9,172,000 for the corresponding week a year ago.

In private yards engaged in construction and repair of merchant ships, employment as of July 1 was 106,000 compared with 128,000 at that date in 1953. Both the coal and shipbuilding industries normally supply a large part of the work available in their communities.

In areas where other building programs are going forward, the picture is rosier. In July, expenditures for new construction were \$3.5 billion as compared with \$3.3 billion in July 1953; during the first seven months of the year, they were \$20.1 billion as compared with \$19.6 billion during the same period a year ago.

Employment And Unemployment

Over-all figures show that last year's sag in employment has not yet been remedied. Figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census, including the self-employed and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises as well as all wage and salary workers, showed employment holding level from June to July at 62.1 million.

This figure was about a million below the all-time peak of July 1953. Also, population figures for persons 14 years old and older had increased about a million in the 12 months from mid-1953 to mid-1954.

Bureau of Census figures showed the unemployment total to be 3,346,000. At 5.1 per cent of the total civilian worker force, this proportion is about double what it was a year ago.

Department of Labor figures covering workers on payrolls of non-agricultural establishments

showed a mid-July decline of 289,000 from June levels to a total of 47.9 million. The July 1953 figure was 47.7 million, but an increase in the labor force of about a million figures in the year-to-year comparison.

Factory employees, one of the groups included in the Department's non-agricultural payroll statistics, totaled 15.7 million this July, 1.6 million less than a year earlier, and the lowest for the month since 1950.

The areas of most acute unemployment are pinpointed in the Department of Labor's classification of 149 major industrial areas, according to whether they are areas of labor shortage, balanced supply, or moderate, substantial, or very substantial surplus. As of July, no area in the country was classified as an area of labor shortage.

The current distribution of areas by regions, shown in the following chart, indicates that surpluses are most acute in Regions III, V and VI. Of the 15 close election contests on whose outcome control of the Senate in 1955 is likely to depend, nine will be held in states where there are areas of substantial or very substantial labor surplus. These are Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio and Oregon. Six of the most hotly contested gubernatorial contests will likewise be held in such states--Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, and Pennsylvania. (See chart below.)

Farm Income Is Sliding

Most troublesome of all the soft spots in the nation's economy is the farm income situation. Farmers cash receipts from marketings in the first six months of 1954 were \$12.5 billion--three per cent less than in the same period of 1953. Prices received by farmers were some 2.5 per cent below those of a year earlier, with government price supports an active factor in sustaining levels. Net 1954 farm income--what the farmer has left from his gross take after paying his production expenses--was estimated at the beginning of the year as likely to run some four to five per cent below that of 1953. Some observers now think the drop may be somewhat in excess of that amount.

While the July crop estimate of the Department of Agriculture indicated over-all yields of a size to make the 1954 harvest one of the top three or four in the country's history, drought damage has been acute in certain areas. As of early August, counties in seven states had been declared disaster areas. There were 76 such counties in Missouri, 26 in Oklahoma, 24 in New Mexico, 23 each in Colorado and Texas, 13 in Wyoming, and 11 in Arkansas.

In these, the political ferment caused by the general farm income situation is likely to be intensified: In three of the seven, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming, hot fights for both a senatorship and the governorship are in prospect.

How The Labor Supply Looks In 149 Major Areas

REGIONS	Balanced Supply	Moderate Surplus	Substantial Surplus	Very Substantial Surplus
I. New England states	2 areas	10 areas	8 areas	3 areas
II. New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico	1	6	10	3
III. Delaware, Dist. of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia	1	12	20	21
IV. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee	2	11	12	3
V. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio	3	11	21	8
VI. Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin	1	5	12	6
VII. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	3	2	6	1
VIII. Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	2	11	3	0
IX. Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	1	1	1	0
X. Arizona, California, Nevada, Hawaii	0	9	1	0
XI. Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska	0	2	2	0

Taken from "Bimonthly Summary of Labor Market Developments in Major Areas," July 1954, Division of Reports and Analysis, Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor.

Employment And Earnings

	Non-Farm Employment (Thousands)		Manufacturing Employment (Thousands)		% Insured Workers Unemployed	Production Workers Earnings In Manufacturing (Weekly Averages)		Farmers Cash Receipts From Marketings (Thousands of dollars)	
	May, 1954	May, 1953	May, 1954	May, 1953	July, 1954	May, 1954	May, 1953	Jan.-May 1954	Jan.-May 1953
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ala.	662.8	673.3	224.0	232.6	7.5%	\$54.14	\$55.34	\$101,459	\$ 97,561
Ark.	201.0	200.7	25.7	28.8	3.7	79.10	76.96	131,181	181,596
Calif.	3,811.1	3,875.9	1,021.2	1,054.9	6.2	49.69	48.52	141,642	146,407
Colo.	396.3	410.0	62.3	66.4	3.9	80.85	78.57	722,480	850,214
Conn.	846.8	874.0	416.3	459.0	1.6	72.00	71.28	156,202	191,108
Del.	-----	-----	57.2	62.5	4.4	71.82	74.98	73,855	70,589
Fla.	845.7	819.3	123.0	120.0	2.3	71.02	69.33	34,092	38,295
Ga.	890.7	904.3	304.1	315.8	4.6	55.21	54.69	305,637	283,733
Idaho	129.6	135.0	21.7	22.9	5.5	47.75	50.38	155,944	153,530
Ill.	3,298.7	3,433.4	1,207.2	1,335.9	.9	78.34	78.72	91,443	114,169
Ind.	1,301.4	1,430.5	570.4	680.7	5.8	75.25	76.04	797,657	732,812
Iowa	628.1	633.7	160.8	172.7	4.4	75.61	76.93	437,539	393,471
Kan.	539.5	551.7	131.4	141.5	2.0	70.48	68.82	1,008,563	941,086
Ky.	-----	-----	145.8	159.1	2.1	78.10	73.11	314,331	372,701
La.	691.4	688.6	154.4	158.2	10.0	66.75	68.10	206,207	220,437
Maine	265.8	274.6	102.6	114.1	4.2	65.67	64.02	104,341	94,456
Md.	783.6	802.6	247.1	266.7	5.8	54.70	56.57	63,026	79,166
Mass.	1,747.0	1,822.4	663.0	741.6	5.0	68.11	67.35	92,615	93,902
Mich.	-----	-----	1,051.8	1,260.2	4.5	64.57	66.91	71,423	72,875
Minn.	826.0	856.9	206.3	221.4	6.0	86.39	86.23	248,416	251,075
Miss.	-----	-----	91.9	96.8	3.3	73.38	72.03	526,818	509,542
Mo.	1,237.7	1,288.5	380.4	417.7	9.9	46.22	46.51	136,488	184,132
Mont.	152.5	153.7	17.0	18.1	4.4	67.53	67.07	359,952	332,786
Neb.	349.0	347.5	58.5	60.4	1.4	77.01	78.07	95,822	86,742
Nev.	74.3	72.1	4.0	4.2	1.3	67.54	64.00	477,562	445,470
N. H.	170.3	174.4	77.0	81.7	2.7	84.77	86.63	13,697	14,871
N. J.	1,766.9	1,834.5	767.1	845.9	7.3	55.44	56.96	26,090	27,007
N. M.	176.3	176.9	16.3	16.5	5.8	73.77	74.27	119,524	124,462
N. Y.	5,790.8	5,930.5	1,838.7	1,985.6	3.7	77.38	75.71	51,867	69,893
N. C.	975.2	1,002.6	421.0	442.7	6.8	70.60	70.59	302,851	329,248
N. D.	111.4	111.9	6.3	6.2	7.7	46.75	48.98	145,652	143,593
Ohio	2,912.7	3,062.1	1,284.2	1,430.4	.7	66.02	64.98	131,940	141,517
Okla.	531.6	536.8	82.6	84.6	3.9	78.06	79.72	413,038	394,653
Ore.	454.2	468.9	135.3	145.0	4.1	70.93	69.72	131,740	147,068
Pa.	3,586.1	3,860.8	1,437.7	1,631.9	4.5	84.37	83.28	110,745	112,002
R. I.	279.3	303.7	122.8	147.1	7.0	69.24	70.95	300,008	343,752
S. C.	514.5	536.3	215.7	225.1	8.6	59.49	60.80	9,686	10,073
S. D.	119.3	120.4	11.6	11.8	4.9	48.26	49.72	62,762	63,999
Tenn.	816.1	827.1	272.8	293.7	.8	63.95	63.35	206,295	185,094
Texas	2,224.0	2,234.6	421.5	439.2	9.5	54.86	56.57	142,615	154,101
Utah	203.7	217.3	29.3	31.2	2.1	71.51	68.39	537,432	588,278
Vt.	100.2	104.0	36.8	40.9	3.0	73.68	72.27	52,315	53,717
Va.	859.8	890.6	236.5	254.5	4.3	59.54	62.97	46,812	43,807
Wash.	739.9	734.7	196.8	188.9	4.8	55.66	54.90	136,742	143,708
W. Va.	471.8	506.9	124.5	137.5	3.9	81.10	78.73	174,996	173,548
Wisc.	1,045.4	1,095.9	424.4	477.3	11.4	70.64	71.96	40,604	42,248
Wyo.	79.7	84.1	6.2	6.0	3.2	75.28	75.76	420,821	430,147
D. C.	488.2	513.2	16.1	17.1	2.4	84.42	79.20	28,278	27,416
	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.3	-----	-----	-----	-----

Source: Departments of Labor and Agriculture.



IN THIS SECTION . . .

PAGE

Hardboard Tariff Fight	1033
Ban Auto Bootlegging?	1034
Lobbyist Registrations	1035

HARDBOARD TARIFF FIGHT

Hardboard -- the composition material used in your TV set, your auto trunk and the walls of your home -- has been the subject of one of the last-minute tariff controversies of the 83rd Congress.

Pressure groups worked overtime on the Senate side of the Capitol to speed -- or head off -- final legislative action on a bill designed to raise the duty on imports of hardboard. The dispute involves basic principles of the reciprocal trade program and the President's treaty-making powers.

On July 30, a bill (HR 9666) sponsored by Rep. James B. Utt (R Calif.), was passed by the House 235-109. It calls for a change in the tariff classification of hardboard, which would have the effect of boosting the tariff rate from 7½ per cent to 16 2/3 per cent (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1017, 1024-5).

Plugging for the bill were the members of the Hardboard Association, organized in 1953 to represent this relatively new industry. They argued that passage was necessary to encourage American industry and protect labor from competition with cheaply-produced imports.

Donald Lindville, the group's executive secretary, told CQ Aug. 10 that when the Tariff Act of 1930 was passed, no listing existed for hardboard, which was then a relatively new material. Hardboard has been classified as a paper product, dutiable at 7½ to 15 per cent ad valorem. The Utt bill would change the tariff classification to list hardboard as a wood product dutiable at a straight 16 2/3 per cent.

OTHER SIDE

Advocates of freer trade, led by the Committee for a National Trade Policy claimed the bill would: (1) Bypass the normal procedure for altering tariffs; (2) result in higher prices to consumers; and (3) impair economic relations with other nations.

Specifically, they said, it would violate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, first negotiated at Geneva in 1947 and now subscribed to by 34 nations. The measure would also constitute a potential precedent for legislative amendment of the President's treaty-making powers, according to these interests. And by enacting it, freer-trade forces argued, Congress would by-pass two present avenues for administrative relief -- the Tariff Commission and the Bureau of Customs.

HARDBOARD ASSOCIATION

If the Association failed to obtain final action this session, Lindville told CQ, it would build up its reserves for a bigger fight next year. He said its seven member firms include such leaders as U. S. Gypsum Co. and Masonite Corp. and are located in Mississippi, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon and California. Headquarters are in Chicago.

Lindville came to Washington early in the session and launched his group's fight for "tariff relief." He told CQ that the Association's proposals were incorporated into the Utt bill, and measures (HR 9766 and HR 9600) sponsored by Reps. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) and Hubert B. Scudder (R Calif.).

"These bills, and S 3670, introduced by Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.) are all Association measures," he said. Association members contacted Congressmen and, in Lindville's words, "used every legitimate means of lobbying" in an effort to obtain hearings and enactment.

The Association is a member of the Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, headed by O. R. Strackbein, but the Committee has not aided the Association lobby effort, Strackbein informed CQ.

TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE

The Committee for a National Trade Policy, which has led the fight against any tariff increase on hardboard, also plans to extend its campaign through the fall if necessary, CQ learned.

Charles P. Taft, head of the group, wrote to key leaders in Congress, characterizing the proposal as "the beginning of an undermining of the whole trade agreement process. I hope you will throw your influence against any further consideration of such special bills, unless they are clearly unusual hardship cases."

Hardboard is not such a case, Taft contended, but is a "poor, suffering industry which has 96½ per cent of the American market."

After Rep. Colmer July 21 spoke in the House in support of the Utt bill, Taft said: "It is not surprising to find Mr. Colmer pleading the case for higher duties on hardboard, when we realize, in his own words, that 'the finest quality of all the hardboards, Masonite, originated' in his district. The principal plant of the Masonite Corp. is at Laurel, Jones County, Miss., employing around 3,000 people."

In a letter to Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), Taft said: "Shades of David Harum! This bill looks like a ringer slipped into the amateur races at the county fair."

Accelerated Drive For...

AN "AUTO BOOTLEGGING" BAN

A leading automobile dealers' organization stepped on the gas during the closing days of the Congressional session in an effort to obtain enactment of a bill to outlaw "auto bootlegging."

National Automobile Dealers Association swung the weight of its nationwide membership of 34,000 new car and truck dealers into a letter and wire campaign aimed at quick Senate action.

The Association was credited with having played a key role in House passage Aug. 4 of a bill (HR 9769) to prevent "bootlegging" of new cars by unauthorized dealers. This measure went to the Senate, where similar legislation already was pending.

The bill would amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to permit auto manufacturers to include anti-bootlegging clauses in selling agreements with retail dealers, and cancel franchises of dealers who "bootleg."

WHAT IS BOOTLEGGING?

Auto bootlegging is the sale by overloaded dealers of new cars at bargain prices to used car dealers. The "bootlegger" in this transaction, according to NADA, is the new-car rather than the used-car dealer.

In its drive, NADA met strong opposition from the National Used Car Dealers Association, and from the Administration -- particularly the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department.

Here is NADA's argument against bootlegging, as presented to Congressional Quarterly: "Bootlegging is driving dealers out of business. These dealers' profits will fade out completely this year, and chaos will result in the industry, unless the practice is stopped."

Administration and used-car dealers' spokesmen reply: "Bootlegging is caused by over-production of autos, which results in dealers' being overloaded with new cars. The only real remedy lies in readjustment of production by the manufacturer." They also contend the proposed anti-bootlegging clause would "curb competition" in the auto industry.

Earlier this year, the Association tried to get the Justice Department to approve a clause in manufacturer-dealer contracts that would prevent franchised dealers from selling new cars to anyone other than a consumer or a fellow-franchised dealer. Turned down, NADA went to Congress for action.

Whatever the merits of these two opposing arguments, few question the ability of NADA to make its side heard by Congress. Organized in 1917, the Association has become known to many legislators as fast moving and hard hitting when it really goes to work on an issue. It has registered under the federal lobby law.

In its current campaign, CQ was told, NADA has backed bills introduced by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill. -- S 3596) and by Rep. Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr. (R Ind. -- HR 9769). Hearings were held on these measures.

The "auto dealers' lobby" lined up strong House support for the Crumpacker bill, and the bill was scheduled for House action, against Administration opposition, by Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.). Brought up on the House floor by unanimous consent, it was passed by voice vote after a few minutes of discussion.

Association officials then turned attention to an attempt to "blast the legislation out of Senate committee" by getting their members to contact Senators on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

NADA'S LEADERS

This drive has been directed from NADA headquarters in Washington, and top Association officials have had key roles in the campaign on the bootlegging bill.

NADA's executive vice president is Rear Admiral Frederick J. Bell (Retired). A graduate of Annapolis, Bell spent several years as vice president of McCormick & Co., Inc., Baltimore spice and tea firm. Bell is said to have played an important part in development of McCormick's multiple-management plan, under which all levels of the firm's staff have a voice in policy development.

Legislative director of the Association is Dr. Roland Kirks, ex-president of National Law School and former assistant to the Attorney General.

These men were signal callers for NADA's drive. They were aided by members of the group's National Affairs Committee. This unit, with state advisory councils and other NADA state auxiliaries, recommends legislative policy. Final adoption of policy is up to the Association's board of directors, composed of one officer from each state.

"NADA is dedicated to solving problems within the industry," says Bell. "However, this current threat to retail distribution apparently cannot be solved without a change in the law. We agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Halleck, Majority Leader of the House, when he says, 'This is properly a matter for legislative action'."

The Association keeps its state directors informed through a weekly newsletter and a monthly magazine, NADA. It also works closely with presidents of state auto dealers' associations which, although they have no formal connection, are linked to NADA through interlocking memberships.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

Registrant. DON V. HARRIS, JR., lawyer, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 8/4/54.

Employer. Admiral Corp., 3800 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Legislative Interest. Generally, federal excise taxes, specifically, HR 6440.

Compensation. Not yet determined.

Registrant. DON V. HARRIS, JR., lawyer, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 8/4/54.

Employer. United Aircraft Corp., 400 Main St., East Hartford, Conn.

Legislative Interest. Generally, federal income taxes; specifically, HR 6440.

Compensation. Not yet determined.

Law And Public Relations

Registrant. BROWN, LUND & FITZGERALD, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 8/4/54.

Employer. The Dow Chemical-Detroit Edison & Associates Atomic Power Development Project, c/o Detroit-Edison Co., Detroit, Mich.

Legislative Interest. S 3690, HR 9757.

Compensation. To be determined.

Expenses. "Travel, telephone and telegraph."

Registrant. SHEARMAN & STERLING & WRIGHT, attorneys, 20 Exchange Pl., New York, N.Y. Filed 8/4/54.

Employer. Wintershall A. G., Kassel (potash); Salzdetfurth A. G., Bad Salzdetfurth (potash); Kalisyndikat (in liquidation); Schering A. G., Berlin N-65 (manufacturing); Siemens & Halske A. G., Munich (manufacturing); Munchener Ruckversicherung-Gesellschaft, Munich (insurance).

Legislative Interest. "Return of Vested Property."

Compensation. "We have received \$10,000 fee and \$5,000 to cover expenses...."

Registrant. SPAULDING, REITER & ROSE, attorneys, 1311 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/4/54.

Legislative Interest. General electronics, specifically S3721, HR 6440, HR 9351 and HR 9743.

PRESSURE POINTS

Power. The American Public Power Association said Aug. 10 that "the effect of one provision of the new atomic bill could be to give a preference to private power companies." In the new issue of its magazine, Public Power, the group said: "Section 182 (c) provides in part that the AEC in licensing atomic power plants 'shall give preferred consideration to applications for such facilities which will be located in high-cost power areas in the U.S. if there are conflicting applications.'" One characteristic of high cost areas, APPA declared, is "predominance of private power operations, as opposed to the lower-cost public areas."

Doctors. In its Washington Letter, dated Aug. 6, the American Medical Association expressed the opinion that Congress has done a good job on medical legislation.

Dr. F. E. Wilson, director of the Washington office, wrote that Congress "has turned down most objectionable bills, yet has enacted a number that should be of long-range benefit to the public and the medical profession as a whole." Dr. Wilson also suggested that AMA members "seek out the Representatives and Senators who have been willing to listen to your advice, and tell them how you feel."

Legion. In a formal resolution adopted Aug. 6, convention delegates of the Illinois American Legion withdrew support of the Girl Scouts of America. The resolution charged the 1953 Girl Scouts Handbook "gives the United Nations and One World citizenship precedence over American citizenship." They also said writings of unnamed alleged "pro-communist authors have been highly recommended in an official Girl Scouts' magazine." Two days later, Legionnaires in Savannah, Ga., where girl scouting had its birth, said they would call upon the Legion's National Convention to "erase the blot on the fair name of two million Girl Scouts."

Reclamation. The proposed Colorado Storage Project, which stirred much activity among conservation and other groups during the 83rd Congress, would be "costly to the taxpayers," according to the Tax Foundation. In the August issue of its publication, Tax Outlook, the Foundation said "if passed, the \$1 billion initial cost would not be a burden to be borne by only the states affected. It would become a burden on the taxpayers of the whole nation." Using its own formula, the Foundation estimated the "shares" of each state as ranging from \$1.7 million for Nevada to \$123.4 million for New York.

Locomotives. In full-page newspaper advertisements the Committee of 100 of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., made an appeal to Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen to give the job of building 100 steam locomotives for India to American industry. Bids were to come from Italy, West Germany, Japan, Belgium, Sweden, Great Britain and possibly Austria, the ads said. While admitting that American bids are bound to be higher, the Committee said it was just "good economics" and "common sense" to give work to American industry rather than to a foreign nation.

VFW. At its 55th annual convention in Philadelphia Aug. 1-6, the Veterans of Foreign Wars adopted two resolutions assailing the Eisenhower Administration. In one, approved Aug. 3, the delegates criticized the Administration for "growing and cynical disregard for the welfare of veterans and their families." In the other, adopted Aug. 4, the organization blasted the present and past Administrations for "mild and ineffective" action against Communism, and urged the government to outlaw the Communist Party.

83rd Congress. The 83rd Congress has earned "a vote of censure from the American people," the executive council of American Federation of Labor said Aug. 11. Council members said AFL will strive in November to defeat Congressmen whose record show they have "deserted the public interest." No specific criticism was leveled against political parties or individuals, but the statement concluded that "measured by the record, the 83rd Congress has failed the workers, farmers, and consumers."

VETERANS -- WHERE THEY LANDED

How big is the veterans vote? And where is it located? Today, according to estimates of the Veterans Administration, there are nearly 21 million veterans in the country. Some 3.3 million of these did their fighting in World War I -- 146,000 living veterans hark back to still earlier wars -- but most of them are veterans of World War II or Korea. Some 800,000 of the 15.4 million World War II veterans also fought in Korea. Of the 2.7 million Korean veterans, 1.9 million saw service after 1950 for the first time.

Back in civilian life, veterans are distributed rather unevenly among the various states. New York, for instance, numbers nearly 10 per cent of all veterans among its population, with 2,066,000 of them. Other states with more than a million veterans are California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Texas. But even in the more sparsely settled states, veteran constituents are numerous and proportionately influential.

This year's candidates for election will be sensitive to veteran constituents on two counts: Their interests as veterans, and their interests in the general employment-and-unemployment situation.

BENEFIT HIKE VOTED

Among late actions of the expiring session was Senate passage Aug. 11 of several veterans bills, including legislation to increase by five per cent the service-connected compensation payments of approximately 2,347,000 veterans, widows and dependents. The House had passed this bill July 21 on a 399-0 roll-call vote, despite a statement by Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) that the benefit increase exceeded the rise in cost-of-living. When the House Aug. 4 passed a bill for a similar increase in non-service-connected disability pensions of about 944,000 veterans, their widows and orphans, Halleck said that the Veterans Administration and Bureau of the Budget both recommended against the increase.

Impetus may have been added to the veterans bills by a resolution adopted unanimously Aug. 3 by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at their Philadelphia Convention. The VFW resolved that "we deplore in public session" the "growing and cynical disregard" and "wilful neglect" of veterans and their dependents under the Eisenhower Administration.

While veterans, along with other members of the labor force, have had their economic difficulties over recent months, the various types of preference to which they are entitled under the law seem to have eased the incidence of unemployment. All-time peak in veterans employment came a year ago, when the August total of employed male World War II veterans was 14.1 million. The total dropped until in March 1954, 671,000 veterans were unemployed. Latest figures show that as of May, in the 25-44 age group, four of every 100 male World War II veterans in the labor force were unemployed, but five of every 100 male non-veterans were jobless.

In 1947 the median income of male veterans between 25 and 34 was \$2,401, as compared with \$2,585 for non-veterans of the same age group. Six years later, veterans' income showed a 51 per cent rise to \$3,631, while non-veterans' gained 19 per cent to a total of \$3,065.

Where They Live And Vote

(THOUSANDS)

State	All Veterans	World War II	Korean	World War I	Other
Ala.	339	250	64	43	2
Ariz.	105	77	14	17	1
Ark.	210	151	36	32	2
Calif.	1,713	1,241	209	310	18
Colo.	195	148	22	30	2
Conn.	306	228	36	51	2
Del.	44	34	6	6	*
D.C.	137	105	15	20	2
Fla.	410	298	55	68	6
Ga.	378	287	56	50	2
Idaho	77	56	11	12	1
Illinois	1,267	943	135	225	6
Ind.	537	401	67	86	4
Iowa	304	219	40	55	2
Kan.	253	185	35	42	2
Ky.	331	242	55	48	3
La.	309	233	44	44	2
Maine	115	82	18	20	1
Md.	322	245	40	47	2
Mass.	700	525	81	115	4
Mich.	906	680	97	154	5
Minn.	405	295	53	72	2
Miss.	214	159	36	29	1
Mo.	529	383	69	95	4
Mont.	80	59	10	13	1
Neb.	159	117	23	25	1
Nev.	27	19	3	6	*
N.H.	78	56	11	13	1
N.J.	743	560	80	124	4
N.M.	90	71	12	9	1
N.Y.	2,066	1,598	228	299	11
N.C.	448	339	72	58	2
N.D.	64	45	13	10	*
Ohio	1,135	869	135	165	8
Okla.	293	211	49	46	2
Ore.	233	168	25	46	2
Pa.	1,495	1,162	196	189	9
R.I.	124	94	17	18	1
S.C.	221	165	37	29	1
S.D.	79	57	12	14	*
Tenn.	392	293	64	52	3
Tex.	1,057	784	136	173	6
Utah	97	74	13	13	1
Vt.	45	32	8	8	*
Va.	407	302	71	53	3
Wash.	337	235	44	68	4
W.Va.	253	190	40	33	2
Wis.	429	309	54	80	3
Wyo.	41	29	5	9	*

Outside U.S.

U.S.	186	125	35	33	4
TOTAL	20,685	15,430	2,687	3,257	146

*Less than 500

SOURCE: Veterans Administration



NEBRASKA PRIMARY

In an unprecedented primary election, Nebraskans Aug. 10 voted their choices from a field of 31 candidates for three Senate seats.

Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R) defeated Gov. Robert B. Crosby (R), State Sen. and ex-Democratic Congressman Terry Carpenter (R), former Republican State Chairman David Martin, and three others to win GOP nomination to a six-year Senate term. With approximately 85 per cent of the vote recorded, Curtis polled 55,834, Crosby 37,728, Carpenter 26,302 and Martin 15,804 votes. Curtis will face ex-Gov. Keith Neville (D) of North Platte, winner over two Democratic opponents, in November.

In two other Senate races, Rep. Roman L. Hruska (R) and James F. Green (D), Omaha attorney, were unopposed for their party nominations to a four-year term to succeed the late Sen. Hugh Butler (R). Nominations to a two-month Senate term, from November, 1954, to January, 1955, were won by Mrs. George Abel of Lincoln, former GOP State vice chairman and William H. Meier of Minden (D) (CQ Weekly Report, p. 878).

In the race for governor, Victor E. Anderson, former mayor of Lincoln, won the Republican nomination over six opponents. William Ritchie, Omaha attorney and former state party chairman, won the Democratic nomination over three others.

In the First District, Phil Weaver, Falls City automobile dealer, won GOP nomination to the Congressional seat which Curtis is vacating. In the Second District, unopposed party nominees for Hruska's seat are Jackson B. Chase (R) and James A. Hart (D). In the Third District, Rep. Robert D. Harrison (R) won renomination. He will be opposed by Ernest M. Luther (D), Hooper farmer. In the Fourth, unopposed party nominees are Rep. A. L. Miller (R) and Carlton W. Laird (D) of Scottsbluff.

IDAHO PRIMARY

Ex-Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D) won a hotly contested fight for the Democratic Senate nomination, while Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R) and Reps. Gracie Pfof (D) and Hamer H. Budge (R) were renominated, the latter two without opposition, in the Idaho primary Aug. 10.

Taylor, who was defeated in the 1950 primary, downed two opponents in his comeback attempt. With only 93 of the State's 883 precincts unreported, the vote was Taylor 24,524; Claude J. Burtenshaw of Rexburg, 22,377, and Alvin V. McCormack of Lewiston, 13,587. Taylor was strongly criticized in 1950 for having run for vice president on the Progressive Party ticket in 1948; this issue may figure in the coming campaign.

Dworshak, Taylor's opponent in November, defeated Les Lambson of Blackfoot to win the GOP nomination (CQ Weekly Report, p. 942).

The Winners

NEBRASKA PRIMARY -- AUG. 10

(Incumbents in Capital Letters)

Republicans

Democrats

GOVERNOR

Victor E. Anderson

William Ritchie

SENATE

Carl T. Curtis

Keith Neville

*Roman L. Hruska

James F. Green

** Mrs. George Abel

William H. Meier

HOUSE

1st Phil Weaver

Frank B. Morrison

2nd Jackson B. Chase

James A. Hart

3rd ROBERT D. HARRISON

Ernest M. Luther

4th A. L. MILLER

Carlton W. Laird

IDAHO PRIMARY -- AUG. 10

GOVERNOR

Robert E. Smylie

Clark Hamilton

SENATE

HENRY C. DWORSHAK

***Glen H. Taylor

HOUSE

1st Erwin Schwiebert

GRACIE PFOST

2nd HAMER H. BUDGE

William P. Whitaker

*--Four-year term to succeed the late Sen. Hugh Butler (R).

**--Two-month term, from November, 1954, to January, 1955.

***--Former Senator.

In the gubernatorial race, State Attorney General Robert E. Smylie of Boise won the Republican nomination over ex-Rep. John Sanborn (R). State Sen. Clark Hamilton (D) of Weiser won the Democratic nomination. With 771 precincts reported, it was Hamilton 21,334 votes, former Gov. and ex-Sen. Charles C. Gossett (D), 20,286, and Cantril Nielson of Pocatello, 15,958. J. A. McNew of Boise trailed. By state law, Gov. Len B. Jordan (R) could not be a candidate to succeed himself.

In the First District, Erwin Schwiebert of Caldwell, who won the GOP Congressional nomination over three opponents, will oppose Mrs. Pfof. In the Second District, William P. Whitaker of Pocatello defeated Gregg Potvin of American Falls for the Democratic nomination. He will face Budge in the general election.

KENTUCKY PRIMARY

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R) and former Vice President and Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D) won their party nominations to the Senate, and seven of the State's Congressional incumbents were renominated, three without opposition, in the Kentucky primary Aug. 7.

With 3,779 of 4,217 precincts reporting, Cooper polled 56,279 votes to 2,654 for two opponents. Barkley polled 124,041 to 7,306 for three other Democratic candidates. Cooper and Barkley will oppose each other in the general election.

In the Fifth District, M. J. See of Louisa edged two others to win the Republican nomination and the right to oppose Rep. Brent Spence (D). Based on complete unofficial returns, the vote was See 1,797; Edward B. Hayes of Russell, 1,604, and Ralph Brooker of Riverton, 1,545.

In the Eighth District, Eugene E. Siler of Williamsburg won the Republican nomination by nearly 3,000 votes over ex-Rep. W. Howes Meade (R) and four others. Rep. James S. Golden (R) was not a candidate for re-nomination. His Democratic opponent will be Mitchell S. Fannin of Whitley City.

Absence of a major primary contest resulted in a light vote.

ARKANSAS RUNOFF

Gov. Francis Cherry (D), who won the Arkansas Governorship two years ago by about 100,000 votes, lost it Aug. 10 by less than 5,000 votes in a runoff election to Orval Faubus, Huntsville weekly newspaper publisher and postmaster. With 2,248 of the State's 2,328 precincts reported, Faubus had 182,573 to 177,928 for Cherry.

Faubus was a highway commissioner and later highway director during the administrations of ex-Gov. Sidney S. McMath (D), whom Cherry defeated for a third-term nomination in 1952. Many of Faubus' chief supporters were associates of McMath when the latter was governor. McMath, who was defeated in the July 27 primary in an attempt to unseat Sen. John L. McClellan (D), did not take sides in the gubernatorial race.

Political observers said that factors in Cherry's loss were an increase in power rates a week before the first primary, and negative reaction to an alleged "smear" against Faubus. Cherry forces charged that Faubus had attended Commonwealth College in Mena, Ark. which is listed on the Attorney General's list as subversive. Faubus denied this. Cherry is the second governor in the history of Arkansas who failed to win re-election. Democratic nomination is equivalent to election in this state.

CALIFORNIA CONVENTIONS

REPUBLICANS

Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) and Sens. William F. Knowland (R) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R) won a battle for

The Winners

KENTUCKY PRIMARY -- AUG. 7

(Incumbents in Capital Letters)

Republicans

Democrats

SENATE

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER ** Alben W. Barkley

HOUSE

1st None	NOBLE J. GREGORY
2nd None	WILLIAM H. NATCHER
3rd JOHN M. ROBSION, JR.	Harrison M. Robertson
4th None	FRANK L. CHELF
5th M. J. See	BRENT SPENCE
6th Robert L. Milby	JOHN C. WATTS
7th Curtis Clark	CARL D. PERKINS
8th Eugene Siler	Mitchell S. Fannin

TENNESSEE PRIMARY -- AUG. 5

GOVERNOR

None

FRANK G. CLEMENT

SENATOR

*

ESTES KEFAUVER

HOUSE

1st B. CARROLL REECE	Arthur Bright
2nd HOWARD H. BAKER	None
3rd J. Milligan Spence	JAMES B. FRAZIER, JR.
4th None	JOE L. EVINS
5th None	J. PERCY PRIEST
6th Lon Brewer	Ross Bass
7th None	TOM MURRAY
8th None	JERE COOPER
9th W. A. Danielson	CLIFFORD DAVIS

(For Story, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1008.)

ARKANSAS RUNOFF -- AUG. 10

GOVERNOR

Orval Faubus

*--Winner, Ray H. Jenkins, said he is not a candidate for election.

**--Former Senator.

control of the State Republican organization from supporters of Vice President Richard M. Nixon at an Aug. 8 meeting of the GOP State Central Committee. This may give them control of the California delegation to the 1956 Republican National convention. (Both Knowland and Nixon have been mentioned as possible GOP Presidential nominees in 1956 if President Eisenhower does not seek a second term.)

With Knowland-Knight-Kuchel backing, Howard Ahmanson, Los Angeles businessman and Southern California manager for Knight in the 1954 primary contest, was chosen vice chairman of the state central committee, a two-year job considered a stepping stone to the state chairmanship in 1956. Ray Arbuthnot was the candidate of the Nixon forces for the vice chairmanship. He withdrew after his backers lost an initial battle over voting at the meeting. Knowland demanded a roll-call vote on election of Assemblyman Thomas W. Caldecott of Berkeley, retiring vice chairman, as state chairman. The Nixon forces said they wanted a secret ballot to prevent patronage reprisals from Knight. Retiring State Chairman George Murphy supported the Knowland-Knight-Kuchel bloc.

The convention was marked by bitter exchanges. Knight accused the "Nixon crowd" of breaking an "agreement" with him to support Caldecott for state chairman, Ahmanson for vice chairman and Arbuthnot for state treasurer. Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R) and Murray Chotiner, leaders of the Nixon group, denied that there was such an "agreement." Hillings charged that Knight was "trying to control the state Republican organization by pressure and brute force." Ross Barrett, vice chairman of the Los Angeles County Republican Central Committee, said Nixon was "too busy" to take "any part in this controversy." Nixon was not at the meeting.

DEMOCRATS

At the Democratic State convention Aug. 8, Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder of Los Angeles County was chosen state chairman over the opposition of Richard Graves, Democratic nominee for governor. First woman to hold this top party post, Mrs. Snyder had served previously as state vice chairman. Graves reportedly opposed her because of her alleged political associations with William G. Bonelli, a controversial member of the liquor-regulating State Board of Equalization, but he declined to carry his fight against her to the convention floor.

"DIVIDE AND CONQUER"

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson is directing a Republican campaign "to drive a wedge between the farmer and the city dweller, to set one economic group against another," according to the Democratic Digest, official publication of the Democratic party. "The farm-city split can be exploited by anyone who chooses to ignore the fact that farm price supports are not mere 'handouts' to farmers, but prosperity insurance for the entire nation," said the September issue of the Digest. It charged that since the Republicans have been in office farm prices have fallen seven per cent but food prices have remained at record highs.

HOOVER SPEECH

Former President Herbert Hoover charged Aug. 10 that "misuse of power" during the 20-year tenure of Democratic Presidents assisted Soviet Russia, damaged the U.S. and contributed to the enslavement of millions. In a speech at West Branch, Iowa, during celebration of his 80th birthday, the former chief executive accused former Presidents Roosevelt and Truman of making a

"grievous list" of Presidential agreements which have reduced "human freedom over the whole world."

In a letter read before Hoover's address, President Eisenhower declared that "few men" have served America with "greater brilliance and devotion" than Hoover.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING

Ex-President Harry S. Truman called for a fighting political campaign, which he insisted would sweep the Democrats back into control of both the Senate and the House, at an Aug. 6 strategy meeting of 70 key Democrats in Kansas City. Truman said he planned to take an active part in the campaign. Following his speech, the Democrats raised their Congressional campaign fund goal from \$475,000 to \$1 million.

MARCANTONIO DEATH

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, 51, who represented New York's 18th (East Harlem) District in Congress for 14 years, died of a heart attack Aug. 9 in New York City. Marcantonio had run on the Republican, Democratic and American Labor Party tickets. He was running for Congress again this year as the candidate of the independent "Good Neighbor Party." He was defeated for re-election in 1950 on the ALP ticket by a Republican-Democratic-Liberal coalition. Although he was sometimes accused of following the Communist Party line, Marcantonio always denied he was a Party member.

STATE ROUNDUP

DELAWARE: State Democrats meeting in convention Aug. 10 renominated Sen. J. Allen Frear (D), over James M. Tunnell, Jr. (D), son of a former Senator who resigned from the State Supreme Court Aug. 2 to seek the nomination. Frear, who received 125-3/4 votes on the first ballot to 84-1/4 for Tunnell, was supported by ex-Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D). Harris B. McDowell of Middletown was nominated for the seat of Rep. Herbert B. Warburton (R), who is seeking the GOP Senate nomination (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 861, 1010).

NEW JERSEY: Efforts to heal a breach within the GOP State organization, reportedly brought on by anti-McCarthy statements by the Republican Senate candidate, Clifford P. Case, were seen in Case's attendance at an Aug. 9 White House luncheon with other New Jersey GOP leaders and Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.). On Aug. 10, Dirksen announced he would speak in New Jersey on Case's behalf. At his Aug. 11 press conference, President Eisenhower described Case as "the kind of candidate we ought to have." Emmett J. Keenan, Hillsdale real estate broker and supporter of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) announced Aug. 10 he would run as a Republican write-in candidate for the Senate in opposition to Case.

PENNSYLVANIA: State Sen. George M. Leader (D), candidate for governor, and the entire Democratic slate were endorsed Aug. 11 by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and two affiliates.

TEXAS: Ex-Sen. Tom Connally (D) Aug. 11 announced his support of Ralph Yarborough in his runoff election campaign against Gov. Allan Shivers (D). The runoff vote will be Aug. 28.

MINNESOTA SENATE RACE

The question of farm price supports is expected to play a big part in Minnesota's Senate race, where Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Democrat-Farmer-Laborite) is bidding for a second term. His principal opponent appears to be State Treasurer Val Bjornson (R), although both men are opposed in the Sept. 14 primary. Humphrey will meet Harold Strom of Minneapolis and A. B. Gilbert of Mound, while Bjornson's primary opposition will come from Arthur D. Russell of Minneapolis and Richard S. Wilcox of St. Paul.

Many top Republicans were considered as candidates before Bjornson got the state organization's nod. Among them were Foreign Operations Administrator and ex-Gov. Harold E. Stassen, Gov. C. Elmer Anderson, Rep. Walter H. Judd (R) and Dr. Charles Mayo. Three-time Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl (R) stepped out of state politics in 1951 when he accepted a Truman appointment as judge of the U. S. District Court of the District of Columbia.

Humphrey stands high on the list of Democrats whom Republicans would like to defeat. This is primarily because Humphrey, one of the most articulate and energetic of the self-styled "liberal" Senators, has been outspoken in his criticism of the Eisenhower Administration. A controversial figure within his own party, Humphrey helped put a stiffened civil rights plank in the 1948 Democratic platform. As a result of this battle, a number of Southern states bolted the Party and formed the States' Rights (Dixiecrat) ticket.

An important campaign issue has resulted from President Eisenhower's 1952 Kasson, Minn., speech, in which he said: "I firmly believe that agriculture is entitled to a fair, full share of the national income . . . And a fair share is not merely 90 per cent of parity--but full parity." Humphrey has accused the President of breaking faith with the farmers. The President has emphasized that he did not promise 100 per cent of parity price support in this speech, but stated instead that the prices farmers received in the market place should be comparable to the prices they pay.

THE CANDIDATES

Born in Wallace, S.D., in 1911, Humphrey later moved to Minneapolis, where he became a registered pharmacist. He held several positions in the state administration, taught political science at a St. Paul college and was twice elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1945 and 1947. Humphrey won the Senate seat of Joseph H. Ball (R) in November, 1948, after a campaign in which the two candidates' stands on the Taft-Hartley labor law played an important role. Sen. Humphrey is past national chairman and an active member of Americans for Democratic Action. He serves on the Agriculture, Foreign Relations and Small Business Committees.

Kristjan Valdimar Bjornson was born in Minneota, Minn., in 1906, of Icelandic descent. His father, Gunnar B. Bjornson, publishes the weekly Minneota Mascot and is chairman of the State Board of Tax Appeals. Val Bjornson learned the printer's trade on his father's newspaper and later became its editor. He was grad-

CQ Voting Scorecard

Voting statistics in percentages for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), 81st through 83rd Congresses. For definitions and details, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 77-82 and 92-99.

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On the Record
1954*	86	69	90
1953	89	72	94
82nd	91	64	91
81st	91	72	94

On Eisenhower Program	1953	1954*
Active Support	47	40
Active Opposition	37	44
Party Voting	69	60
Voting Participation	87	78

Voting Participation, 82nd Congress, was 78.

*--1954 figures through July 13.

uated from the University of Minnesota in 1930, and entered radio and newspaper work in the Twin Cities. Between 1947 and 1950, Bjornson was associate editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch. He was elected State Treasurer in 1950 and re-elected in 1952. Like Humphrey, he lives in Minneapolis.

THE RECORD

Humphrey is a party spokesman on agricultural, tax, labor, public welfare and civil rights legislation. Humphrey supports public power, increased exemptions for income-tax payers, and farm price supports at 90 per cent of parity. He favors federal or regional development of the Missouri River Basin. He voted for the St. Lawrence Seaway; against state ownership of tide-lands, the proposed Bricker Amendment and Taft-Hartley revision. Humphrey has criticized tax legislation recently before the Senate, claiming that provision of bills favored the wealthy at the expense of the average taxpayer.

Bjornson is addressing political, fraternal and civic organizations throughout the state. He is describing his opponent as a brash young man, a consistent supporter of New Deal-Fair Deal measures and an advocate of heavy federal spending. Although running with President Eisenhower's political blessing, Bjornson has said he could not agree in every detail with the Administration farm program. He has criticized the April 1 reduction of dairy price supports from 90 to 75 per cent of parity as "too sudden and too sharp," and has enthusiastically backed legislation aimed at creating new domestic markets for Minnesota milk and milk products. On price support of the six basic commodities, Bjornson has stated: "Continuance of surpluses and the definite production slashes which will come under the wheat quota referendum of July 23 make maintenance of high price support levels all the more critical a factor. Secretary Benson's claim that 'farmers are overwhelmingly in support of the flexible program' certainly does not reflect dominant Minnesota farm sentiment."



the executive branch

GERMAN ASSETS RETURN

President Eisenhower said Aug. 10 none of the proposals then before Congress to restore about \$500 million in seized assets to West Germany had his approval, but he hoped "a fair, equitable and satisfactory solution can be arrived at." The President's statement was in a letter to German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, answering a message from the West German leader which urged return of the assets. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said the Administration might favor a proposal to return smaller assets formerly owned by German and Japanese interests and seized during the war (see p. 1044).

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

In an Aug. 7 letter to the nation's governors, President Eisenhower asked them to organize committees to "stimulate the speed and effectiveness" of the resettlement in the U.S. of 190,000 foreign victims of Communist persecution, military action or natural disaster. The letter, marking the first anniversary of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, went to 47 states. New York has already created a refugee resettlement committee, and the President sent a note of congratulations to Governor Thomas E. Dewey (CQ Almanac Vol. IX, 1953, p. 242).

EXECUTIVE ORDER

President Eisenhower Aug. 6 signed an executive order granting the House Education and Labor Committee authority to examine income tax returns for the years 1947-1953 in connection with its study of welfare and pension funds covered by collective bargaining agreements. The order was in response to a request by Committee Chairman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.)

ATOMS-FOR-PEACE POOL

The U.S. will go ahead with President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace plan, Secretary of State Dulles said Aug. 10, even though Soviet Russia has "99 percent" rejected the scheme. Dulles also said the U.S. realizes Japan's economic difficulties are getting worse but he did not think it would be necessary to resume direct financial aid.

CROP ESTIMATES DIP

Drought has reduced Agriculture Department crop forecasts for corn and wheat. The Department Aug. 10 lowered the July corn estimate for the 1954 crop from 3,311,493,000 to 2,824,078,000 bushels. The August forecast for wheat was 977,537,000 bushels, compared to the July estimate of 988,321,000 bushels. The 1953 crops totaled 3,176,615,000 bushels of corn and 1,168,536,000 bushels of wheat. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said Aug. 11 the 1954 corn crop will be adequate when added to withdrawals from surpluses, but may retard production of hogs and poultry. The Department Aug. 9 forecast a 1954 cotton crop of 12,680,000 bales, compared to 16,465,000 bales in 1953.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Aug. 11 told his 48th White House news conference the U.S. could not possibly serve its interests by severing diplomatic relations with Russia. As for a preventive war against Communism, he said there is no such thing as a preventive war and it would be unthinkable for the U.S. to undertake one.

The President also:

Voiced great satisfaction with Senate passage of his farm program, but declared emphatically he does not regard it as a political victory

Said he would use every legal means at his command to prevent strikes at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., atomic energy plants

Reaffirmed his support of former Rep. Clifford P. Case, GOP candidate for the Senate from New Jersey who recently criticized Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.)

Declared his top assistant, Sherman Adams, was only speculating when he said on an Aug. 6 TV show that the President is still trying to reach a decision whether to run again in 1956

Praised John Peurifoy, U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala, for an excellent job during the recent uprising there

Said a forthcoming White House report on the nation's economy as of mid-1954 shows a very hopeful picture

Disclosed he is at work on an address reviewing the accomplishments of Congress, but declined comment on when he would make the speech or what he would say.

FAR EAST AID

Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson Aug. 10 told reporters the U.S. "unquestionably" will send more military aid to Korea, Japan, Formosa and the Philippines. He made his statement in connection with a forthcoming report by Gen. James A. Van Fleet, former U.S. Korean commander, and Assistant Defense Secretary Wilfred McNeil, who recently completed a long personal survey of aid programs and military assistance to the western Pacific nations.

ECONOMY REPORT

The state of America's economy, which had taken a turn for the worse, is looking up, President Eisenhower said Aug. 12 in making public an Administration mid-year economic survey. He said the "recent economic decline" has been "very small." Of late, he said economic activity "has been higher than at any time before this Administration assumed responsibility." The President said "the paramount fact...is that the recent decline in economic activity has come to a halt."



CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

ADJOURNMENT PROSPECTS

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said Aug. 10 he hoped Congress could adjourn sometime next week. His statement indicated he had abandoned his Aug. 14 deadline, but he declined to predict a new date. Congressional adjournment was originally planned for July 31 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1010).

Knowland said much work remained to be done in the Senate.

Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said the House could adjourn "in three hours if we get the signal," but would have to wait until the Senate finishes its work. The Senate may recess, instead of adjourning with the House, until it receives a report from the committee studying the motion to censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) (see p. 1056).

AIR POWER BUILD-UP

A steady build-up and improvement of the nation's air power is being achieved at a "realistic rate," Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) told the Senate Aug. 7. He said the GOP's "long pull" program for building American military air power already has resulted in greater security and combat readiness than the "crash" program proposed by the Truman Administration.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), former Air Force Secretary, declared Aug. 7 the free world is developing its air power too slowly to meet expanding Communist might. Symington spoke at a banquet at Tulahoma, Tenn.

MCLEOD OUSTER URGED

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Aug. 8 called for the removal of R. W. Scott McLeod, State Department security chief, as administrator of the U.S. refugee program. He also urged liberalization of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 242). Celler said "only a trickle" of displaced persons has been admitted to the U.S. because McLeod sees a "subversive under every bed."

WILEY-CLARK

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate Aug. 11 that if the U.S. pulled out of the United Nations "we would probably precipitate a third World War." Wiley criticized retired Gen. Mark Clark's statement that the U.S. should withdraw from the UN. "Nothing was said by the General about where we would go if we terminated our membership in the UN," Wiley added. (For Clark's statement, see p. 1058).

TAFT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) Aug. 6 was elected president of the Robert A. Taft Memorial Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization founded July 13 to "perpetuate the ideals" of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio, 1938-53). Reece, former chairman of the GOP National Committee, was one of Taft's supporters for the Republican presidential nomination in 1952 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 907).

MCCARTHY SPEECH

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Aug. 7 told the Illinois American Legion convention that "nice little boys in the Senate" have attacked "some one for doing the skunk-hunting job which they didn't have the guts to do themselves." McCarthy compared investigations of Communism with his boyhood skunkhunting on a Wisconsin farm.

McCarthy also urged voters to elect a Congress whose members favor a "complete blockade" of Communist China "until every single American" held by the Reds "is released."

ARMY-McCARTHY

The Army Aug. 11, on the basis of its own probe, contradicted the sworn statement of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) that an Army intelligence officer gave him extracts from a confidential FBI report on the security situation at Fort Monmouth, N.J. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 782-83). The Army said it "does not believe the release of this document was committed by anyone who is, or was, an officer in the Army." The announcement said a report had been made to the Justice Department, now studying transcripts of the hearings for possible perjury. Sen. McCarthy said the "important thing" about the document was that it was in the Army files. "It warned them about Communists," declared McCarthy, "and no action was taken on it."

MCCARTHY TAX PROBE

The Washington Evening Star said Aug. 12 Internal Revenue Agents, after an 18-month investigation, have concluded that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) owes additional income taxes and interest totalling about \$25,000.

"The tax agents do not contend that Sen. McCarthy acted with fraudulent intent," the story said. "Instead, they assert the Wisconsin legislator erroneously classified as non-taxable some of the money he received and on which he should pay taxes."

McCarthy commented, "It's strictly untrue. There is strictly nothing to it." He called the newspaper story "a complete and vicious libel." (For background on McCarthy's state income taxes, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 532.)



(AUG. 7-13)

floor action

IN THIS SECTION . . .	PAGE
Atomic Energy Bill	1043
Contempt Citations	1043
Merchant Ships Repair	1043
Alien Property Disposal	1044
Postal Workers Pay	1044
Classified Pay Raises	1044
Farm Program	1045
Foreign Aid-MSA	1048
Communist Party Ban	1048
Witness Immunity	1049
Bail Jumping	1049
Harboring Fugitives	1049
McCarthy Censure Funds	1050
Trout Labeling Bill	1050
Confirmations	1050
Farm Vote Autopsy	1050

ATOMIC ENERGY BILL

Action. The Senate Aug. 13 rejected the conference report on a bill (HR 9757) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The action was taken by a 41-48 roll-call vote on a motion to adopt the conference report. (For voting, see chart on back of green sheet, p. C-184.) Then by voice vote the Senate sent the compromise version back to conference with the House.

The House adopted the conference report (H Rept. 2639) on Aug. 9 by voice vote.

The motion to adopt the conference report was rejected despite a last-minute plea relayed from President Eisenhower. Five Republicans voted against the motion; two Democrats voted for it.

Background. Conference committee members Aug. 6 agreed to compromise patent provision differences between House and Senate versions of the bill.

Patent rights still formed the chief point at issue in the Senate. The Senate version of the bill had provided for 10 years of compulsory patent sharing, while the House version had allowed regular exclusive patent rights. The compromise had allowed exclusive rights, but provided for preference in the granting of atomic licenses to firms which agree to share their patents for five years. (For other compromise provisions, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1027.)

In voting to send the measure back to conference, the Senate instructed its conferees to insist on a provision for 10 years of compulsory patent sharing.

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), Chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee, said earlier he will insist on the compromise patent provision.

Debate.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) Aug. 13 said the House provision for exclusive patents was a "serious mistake." Without naming Cole, Anderson said the Congressman had used his prestige as chairman of the Joint Committee to win House endorsement for exclusive patent rights.

Anderson and Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), two of the Senate's conferees, both said they thought differences in the bill could be ironed out "in a few hours" if the Senate voted to reject the compromise bill.

Just before the vote, Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) placed in the record a letter from President Eisenhower saying passage of the bill was "of utmost importance" in the interest of the nation.

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 approved by voice vote contempt citations for Harvard professor Wendell H. Furry (S Res 306) and Harvard researcher Leon J. Kamin (S Res 307).

Contempt citations for Albert Shadowitz (S Res 280) and Abraham Unger (S Res 282) were blocked by objections from Sen. William Langer (R N.D.). A citation (S Res 281) against Corliss Lamont, New York author, was objected to by Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.).

KOREAN GI BILL

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 passed and sent to the White House a bill (HR 9888) to extend the time within which a Korean War veteran may start and finish a course of training or education under the Korean GI Bill of Rights.

Background. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Aug. 2 reported the bill (S Rept. 2036). The House passed it July 21.

Provisions. See CQ Weekly Report, p. 946.

VETERANS PAY

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 passed and sent to the White House a bill (HR 9020) to provide a five per cent increase in veterans compensation for certain service-connected disabilities.

Background. The measure was passed by the House July 21 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 946).

MERCHANT SHIP REPAIR

Action. The House Aug. 10 and the Senate Aug. 11 approved by voice vote a conference report (H Rept. 2647) on a bill (S 3546) authorizing \$25 million for the repair, modernization and conversion of merchant vessels in the reserve fleet.

Background. The bill was passed by the House July 29 after the House Merchant Marine Committee had amended it July 23 to reduce the authorization to \$25 million from the Senate figure of \$45 million and extend the duration of the program to 24 months instead of the original term of 12 months. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 994).

Provisions. The conference committee agreed to:

Accept the House amendment reducing the authorization to \$25 million.

Accept the House extension of the duration of the program to 24 months.

Delete as unnecessary, authorization to the Secretary of Commerce to negotiate contracts without competitive bidding.

Delete Senate provisions for inclusion of Great Lakes and inland waterways shipyards in the modernization program.

Accept the Senate provision requiring the Secretary of Commerce to maintain Maritime Administration policy of inviting single bids or split bids for drydock and non-drydock work.

ALIEN PROPERTY DISPOSAL

Action. The House Aug. 9 passed by voice vote a Senate-passed bill (S 2420) to permit certain war-seized alien property to be turned over to organizations for use in rehabilitation of refugees in this country. A motion to recommit the bill, offered by Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) was defeated Aug. 5 by a standing vote of 18-37. The bill goes back to the Senate for approval of House committee amendments. (For related developments, see page 1041.)

Background. The measure, passed by the Senate May 10, was based on a 1946 amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act. That act provided that property held by the Alien Property Custodian belonging to persons persecuted or killed by the enemy in World War II should be returned to those persons or their heirs.

Provisions. As passed by the House the bill would:

Provide that property of aliens who died without heirs or whose heirs were impossible to locate be turned over to organizations for use in the rehabilitation and resettlement of "persecuted persons."

Provide that the President designate eligible organizations.

Limit the total value of property to be turned over to organizations to \$3 million.

Debate. Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) said the property to be disposed of had no "heirs and no claimants", and that turning it over to organizations to help refugees was "a humane thing to do."

Rep. O'Hara said he had "always opposed" such legislation because it was worded to apply primarily to people of the Jewish faith, without any determination having been made as to the number of such people needing assistance. He said there were many other persecuted people of other faiths who would "get no consideration under this legislation."

POSTAL WORKERS PAY

Action. Legislation (HR 9245) to give postal workers a temporary seven per cent pay raise was passed by the House Aug. 9 over the objections of the Administration and House GOP leaders. Action came first on a motion to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of a resolution (H Res 590) to send the bill to the House floor. It was adopted by a 346-29 roll-call vote (for voting, see chart, page 1052).

The bill then was passed, with a minor amendment, by a 352-29 roll call. It was sent to the Senate which has before it a bill (HR 7774, amended) to give postal and classified workers a five per cent raise (see below).

Background. The Administration favored only a five per cent pay raise, balanced by increases in postal rates. But the House rejected the "package" proposal (a substitute version of HR 9245) July 21 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 947). The necessary 218 House Members then signed a discharge petition to bring the seven per cent pay raise bill to the floor.

Early Aug. 9, supporters of the bill in the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee tried to cut the pay increase to five per cent, but proponents of a "package" bill including higher mail rates blocked the compromise effort. Under rules governing discharge petitions, only amendments approved by the Committee involved may be offered on the floor. The Committee

agreed on one amendment -- to change the effective date of the legislation from July 1, 1954, to the first full pay period after its enactment.

Provisions. As passed by the House, HR 9245, would:

Grant a seven per cent pay raise (minimum \$240, maximum \$480) to be in effect until Oct. 1, 1955.

Establish a 14-member joint Senate-House committee to study postal salary reclassification and report by May 1, 1955.

Grant \$100 allowances for uniformed employees and \$100 longevity pay increases for certain employees.

Repeal the so-called Whitten rider limiting the number of permanent appointments as it applied to the postal service.

Debate. Reps. Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.) and Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.), sponsors of the bill, said it was a good "compromise," granting less than postal employee groups had requested, and providing for a study of job classifications that the Administration wanted.

The ranking members of the Committee, Chairman Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) and Tom Murray (D Tenn.) opposed the bill on grounds that the increases were larger than were justified and the job classification provision ineffective. Murray, seconded by John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) and Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.), criticized the heads of the postal unions for "high-handed tactics and unusual pressure" on Congressmen.

Acting Majority Leader Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) and Rules Committee Chairman Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) said they were convinced the bill never would become law. Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) said passing the bill would be "a purely political vote" since the pay raise either would be lowered by the Senate or vetoed by the President.

Related Development. After the House vote, Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield said the bill offers no way "of paying the \$200 million a year cost" or of reducing the Post Office deficit, "gravely discriminates" against 140,000 temporary postal employees and fails to provide "for correcting the long-standing serious salary inequities which committees of Congress have so rightly condemned."

CLASSIFIED PAY RAISES

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 passed and then rescinded passage of a bill (HR 7774, amended) to give government employees, including postal workers, a five per cent pay raise.

The bill came up during the call of the calendar. Two minor amendments to it were adopted, and after a brief explanation by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), the bill was passed by voice vote.

Later in the day Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) asked unanimous consent to reconsider the vote. No objection was raised and the bill went back on the calendar. The Administration was opposed to it because it did not provide means for financing cost of the raises, estimated at \$340 million a year.

Background. As passed by the House April 5, HR 7774 would have provided incentive awards for government workers. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee struck out the text of the bill and inserted language providing the pay raises (CQ Weekly Report, p. 995). It was reported July 28 (S Rept. 1993).

The House has passed a bill granting postal workers a seven per cent raise (see above.) The House Civil Service Committee has amended a Senate-passed bill (S 2665) by including a five per cent salary boost for classified federal employees. Reported by the House Committee July 22 (H Rept. 2454), S 2665 has not been cleared by the Rules Committee.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 2263, amended) that would provide various "fringe benefits" for government workers.

Background. Similar legislation (S 2665) had been passed by the Senate April 28 (for provisions, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 549), but was amended by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to include a five per cent pay raise for classified federal workers (see above). The amended bill is in the House Rules Committee.

HR 2263, as passed by the House May 3, dealt with mail-messenger contracts of the Post Office Department. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee amended it to include the language of the "fringe benefits" bill (S 2665) and also a bill (S 3681) providing group life insurance for federal employees. The substitute version of HR 2263 was reported to the Senate July 28 (S Rept. 1992).

The life insurance bill (S 3681) was passed by the Senate July 8 and by the House Aug. 3 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1019).

Debate. Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) noting that the original "fringe benefit" bill (S 2665) with its pay-raise amendment "had not moved" from the House Rules Committee, said that Senate passage of the amended version of HR 2263 would permit final action on the benefits issue, either by a conference or by House acceptance of the Senate amendments.

Two amendments by Carlson were accepted by voice vote. One struck from the bill the section providing group life insurance, legislation which both houses already had passed.

Amendments Accepted.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Delete Title VI, dealing with group life insurance for federal employees. Voice vote.

Carlson -- Include Official Reporters of the Senate among legislative employees eligible for group life insurance under S 3681. Voice.

FARM PROGRAM

Action. The Senate Aug. 10 passed by a 62-28 roll-call vote an omnibus farm bill (HR 9680) providing for flexible price supports, ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity, for five basic commodities in 1955. (For voting, see chart, pages 1051, 1054.)

Background. The bill as passed was substantially in line with President Eisenhower's recommendations. The Senate's version of HR 9680 differed from the House's version (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 879-81) primarily in the field of dairy supports. Before passage, the Senate substituted the amended text of S 3052 for the House text of HR 9680. (For prior proceedings, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1020-21.)

Provisions. The Senate and House versions of HR 9680 differ primarily in that the Senate bill would:

Fix supports for extra long-staple cotton (as opposed to upland short-staple cotton) at 75 per cent of parity

Omit provisions for a two-price system for wheat
Extend the non-commercial wheat-producing area to more states

Place no termination date on the wool program
Authorize appropriations, instead of actually making appropriations, for direct wool payments
Place no ceiling on the parity level of wool payments

Establish wool supports at 60 per cent to 90 per cent of parity after attainment of the 300-million-pound production goal

Continue support of dairy prices between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity

Omit House provisions which would revise dairy support methods and expand disposal authority

Omit directives to the Secretary of Agriculture to study dairy problems and a two-price system for rice
Omit corn from the commodities which could be set aside

Retain current deadlines for proclaiming wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas

Exclude farms which planted more than 640 acres of wheat from provisions limiting the degree of acreage reduction; the limitation in both versions would apply to wheat farmers who practice summer fallowing

Ban production of crops subject to marketing quotas on land leased from the federal government

Omit reduction of normal cotton carryover

Increase normal carryover for wheat from 15 per cent to 20 per cent of domestic consumption and exports, and for corn from 10 per cent to 15 per cent

Omit revision of formulas for apportioning county cotton acreage allotments

Omit reduction of peanut acreage allotments

Omit provisions for liens and increased penalties for non-compliance with peanut marketing quotas

Direct the Secretary to restrict, on a geographical basis, production of cash and feed crops on diverted acres; compliance with such restrictions would be required as a condition of eligibility for price supports

Require compliance with acreage allotments for basic commodities as a condition for receiving soil-conservation payments

Permit marketing agreements and orders to operate even if prices are above parity

Extend to grapefruit for canning and freezing eligibility for marketing orders, if such orders are favored by processors

Permit, until March 1, 1955, sale of feed grains owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation at 110 per cent of support prices

Incorporate in the bill provisions of S 2548, a grazing lands bill which would encourage holders of grazing permits on federal lands administered by the Agriculture Department to construct range improvements by providing for reimbursement for certain losses

Include wool among the commodities subject to regulation of futures trading

Prohibit the Secretary from limiting the number of terms to which members of county conservation committees may be elected.

Debate.

Aug. 6. The Senate agreed unanimously to limit debate, beginning Aug. 9.

Aug. 7. Proponents of rigid supports concentrated on showing that non-agricultural segments of the economy -- such as publishers, airlines, and maritime operators -- receive subsidies along with farmers. They attempted to discredit Agriculture Department statistics on costs of the price-support program.

Aug. 9. Debate was concluded on an amendment by Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and six others to support five basics -- wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts -- in 1955 on a flexible scale ranging from 80 per cent to 90 per cent of parity. After 1955, flexible supports would range from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of parity -- as they would begin in 1955 in the absence of new legislation. The Agriculture Committee's substitute for S 3052 would have continued current rigid supports of basics at 90 per cent of parity through 1955, after which 75-90 flexible supports would take effect. All proposals under consideration would have continued rigid supports for tobacco, the sixth basic, at 90 per cent of parity.

The Senate rejected Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R Wis.) amendment to place 1955 supports for five basics on a flexible scale ranging from 90 per cent to 100 per cent of parity, but agreed to amend Aiken's amendment by raising the minimum support from 80 per cent to 82.5 per cent of parity. The House, also, had voted for supporting five basics in 1955 on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity. The amendment's chief sponsor, Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), said the Senate should raise the minimum to the House figure to expedite conference agreement. It was reported that the higher minimum won the votes of four Senators who had been undecided on the rigid vs. flexible issue.

The flexibility principle was nailed down when the Senate agreed to the Aiken amendment, as amended by Schoeppel.

The Senate then agreed to retain the present range of supports for dairy products, 75 per cent to 90 per cent of parity, and to extend the same supports to whole milk. Struck from the Committee bill was a provision for supporting whole milk and dairy products between 85 per cent and 90 per cent of parity from Sept. 1, 1954, through Aug. 31, 1955, after which supports would have reverted to the 75-90 range. Also deleted from the Committee bill were other dairy support provisions, including: authority for direct payments to producers and processors; authorization for spending \$50 million a year to supply milk for school lunches; establishment of new criteria for setting the level of support within the flexible range; and revision of the marketing year, which now begins April 1, to begin Sept. 1.

Before agreeing to restore the 75-90 range, the Senate rejected an amendment which would have required permanent rigid supports for milk and dairy products at 90 per cent of parity. Also rejected was an amendment to insert dairy support provisions of the House bill, including supports between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of parity from Sept. 1, 1954, through March 31, 1955. (For detailed House provisions, CQ Weekly Report, p. 881.)

Aug. 10. The Senate agreed to delete from the Committee bill a provision which would have made supports for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums (known as non-basic or small grains) mandatory at levels linked to supports for corn. In some cases, supports could have gone above 100 per cent of parity. These commodities are eligible under present law for support at the

discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture at any level through 90 per cent of parity. They currently are supported at 85 per cent of the parity.

Before agreeing to delete this mandatory support section of the Committee bill, the Senate rejected a substitute which would have made support for the small grains and soybeans mandatory between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity. Soybeans, which are eligible for discretionary supports, are supported at 80 per cent of parity.

The major objection expressed to making supports for small grains mandatory was that the Secretary might not have adequate authority to control production, as he has in the case of basic commodities.

The Senate agreed to restore permissive authority for support of Irish potatoes at any level to 90 per cent of parity. Direct price supports for potatoes now are banned. The House bill also would restore permissive authority for supports.

An amendment incorporated provisions of a measure (H J Res 563) passed by the House, which would permit cut-rate sales of feed grains owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1018).

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) unsuccessfully offered an amendment to require states receiving feed or seed under drought relief programs after Feb. 1, 1955, to contribute between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of the costs. He said such a requirement would eliminate abuses and discourage requests for aid by such operators as the King Ranch (CQ Weekly Report, p. 875).

The Senate agreed to an amendment embodying most provisions of a bill (S 2548), passed on March 8, to revise statutes and regulations governing private grazing on federal lands administered by the Agriculture Department. The House has not acted on the bill, nor on HR 6787, a companion bill (CQ Weekly Report, p. 293). A major provision of the bill and the amendment would encourage holders of grazing permits to construct range improvements, by providing for compensation to the value of the improvements if holders lose their grazing rights through federal action or through transfer of the permit. Opponents said this provision would encumber federal title to public lands, and grant permit holders vested interests in lands they are privileged to use.

Another amendment agreed to would permit designation of non-commercial wheat-producing areas, in which farmers would be exempt from marketing quotas and would get supports at 75 per cent of the level in commercial areas. Eligible for such designation would be states which average 150,000 acres or less of wheat a year, plus groups of counties in other states which produce little wheat.

The affected areas would be Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Arizona, Nevada, and counties in other states. The House bill would limit the non-commercial area to states seeding 2,500 acres or less, and would apply only to the six New England states, Florida, and Louisiana.

Current law permits designation of non-commercial corn-producing areas.

The amendment also makes other revisions in laws governing wheat, primarily affecting allotments and referendums.

A rejected amendment would have required support of live beef cattle prices, **not now supported**, at a minimum of 80 per cent of parity. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in 1953 said such direct supports would be impractical. Instead, he bought processed beef from packers, on the theory that surplus cattle would thus be drawn off as depressants of the market. His critics said the packers, not the cattlemen, got the benefits. Under the rejected amendment, processed beef also could have been bought, provided prices passed back to cattlemen were pegged at a minimum of 80 per cent of parity.

The Senate refused to establish 105 per cent of parity as the maximum support level for wool under the direct payments program. The House bill would establish a ceiling of 110 per cent of parity. The Senate bill contains no ceiling; the support would be at any level necessary to encourage domestic production of 300 million pounds a year. The funds available -- 70 per cent of the tariff receipts from wool and wool products -- would place an indirect limit on the support level.

The Senate agreed to an amendment which would include wool among the commodities subject to regulation of futures trading under the Commodity Exchange Act. A bill (S 2313) to accomplish this purpose was passed by the Senate Feb. 9 but was not acted upon by the House (CQ Weekly Report, p. 183).

In the closest vote, a 45-44 roll call, the Senate agreed to prohibit the Secretary from limiting the number of terms to which members of county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees may be elected. The amendment would nullify a June 15 order by which the Secretary limited members of these committees to three consecutive terms (CQ Weekly Report, p. 796). Supporters of the amendment said the Secretary's order constituted bureaucratic interference. Opponents commended the order as a step toward breaking up what Aiken called "closed corporations" which had been used politically. Agreement to the amendment was confirmed when the Senate, on a 46-43 roll call, tabled a motion to reconsider.

The Senate voted for several amendments to tighten its provisions for controlling production on diverted acreage. The House did not include detailed authorizations for such control, on the basis that the Secretary already has the power by implication. One Senate amendment would require compliance with acreage allotments for basic commodities as a condition for receiving soil-conservation payments. The House rejected a similar amendment. Similar requirements now apply to one of the basics, cotton (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 926 ff).

The amended language of the Committee version of S 3052 was substituted for the text of HR 9680. The bill was passed on a 62-28 roll call.

Amendments Accepted (Aug. 9)

George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.), John J. Williams (R Del.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Herman Welker (R Idaho), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), as amended by Schoepel, below -- support five basic commodities (wheat, cotton, corn, rice, peanuts) on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity in 1955, deleting provisions which would have extended rigid supports at 90 per cent of parity through 1955. Roll call, 49-44.

Schoepel, Anderson, Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- Raise the minimum support for the five basics under Aiken's amendment from 80 per cent to 82.5 per cent of parity. Roll call, 49-44.

Aiken, Schoepel, Williams, Anderson, Welker, Hickenlooper, Holland -- Continue support for dairy products between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity, and extend the same range of supports to whole milk; delete provisions of Committee bill, including the proposed temporary increase in the minimum support from 75 per cent to 85 per cent of parity. Roll call, 49-43.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) and Price Daniel (D Tex.) -- Permit surrender and reallocation of unused 1955 wheat acreage allotments. Voice.

(Aug. 10)

Aiken, Schoepel, Williams, Anderson, Welker, Hickenlooper, Holland -- Delete provisions for mandatory support of oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums at the feed-value equivalent ratio to corn supports. Roll call, 52-29.

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) and Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Add Irish potatoes to the list of imports which must conform to regulations governing grade, size, quality, and maturity, when marketing orders impose such regulations on domestic counterparts. Voice.

Smith and Payne -- Remove the ban on direct price supports for Irish potatoes, permitting support at any level through 90 per cent of parity at the Secretary's discretion. Voice.

Schoepel -- Ban production of crops subject to marketing quotas on land leased from the federal government after enactment of the bill. Voice.

Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Require the Secretary, if he restricts imports of tomatoes because they do not comply with marketing-order regulations, to take account of transportation time when he gives notice of the restriction. Voice.

Holland -- Permit variations in standards to which imports must conform, if comparable to those imposed on domestic counterparts. Voice.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Permit, until March 1, 1955, sale of feed grains owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation at 110 per cent of support prices. Voice.

Holland -- Permit issuance of marketing orders affecting grapefruit for canning and freezing if processors who handle more than half the volume canned and frozen approve. (Before amendment, the bill would have required approval by a majority of the processors by number as well as by volume.) Voice.

Williams -- Require Congressional appropriations, rather than permitting automatic cancellation of notes, to charge off the cost of surpluses transferred from the commodity set-aside to the national stockpile. Voice.

Anderson, Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), Goldwater, Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Pat McCarran (D Nev.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), Edward D. Crippa (R Wyo.), Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Incorporate in the bill provisions of S 2548, a grazing lands bill which would encourage holders of grazing permits on federal lands administered by the Agriculture Department to construct range improvements; permit holders would be compensated for the value of the improvements if they lost their grazing rights. Roll call, 45-41.

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) and Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) -- Permit designation of non-commercial wheat areas,

in which farmers would be exempt from marketing quotas and would get supports at 75 per cent of the level in commercial areas. Voice.

Hickenlooper -- Expand provisions for establishing an agricultural foreign service, with attaches responsible to the Secretary of Agriculture, to develop foreign markets for U.S. farm commodities. Voice.

Mundt, Young, and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Require reimbursement of the Commodity Credit Corporation for portions of the commodity set-aside bartered for materials transferred to the strategic stockpile. Voice.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Include wool among the commodities subject to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Prohibit the Secretary from limiting the number of terms to which members of county conservation committees may be elected. Roll call, 45-44.

Holland -- Require the Secretary, in operating the soil-conservation program, to "give particular consideration" to maintenance of balance between soil-conserving and soil-depleting crops. Voice.

Holland -- Through revision of wording, emphasize the Secretary's obligation to control use of diverted acres; require such controls "to the fullest extent practicable," rather than "to the extent he (the Secretary) determines practicable," when diversion of acreage threatens excessive production. Voice.

Holland -- Require compliance with acreage allotments for basic commodities as a condition for receiving soil-conservation payments. Voice.

Anderson -- Exempt Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and possessions from provisions which would permit the Secretary to restrict imports of commodities which do not conform to marketing-order standards applicable to domestic counterparts. Voice.

Amendments Rejected (Aug. 9)

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), amending Aiken amendment -- Support the five basics on a flexible scale ranging from 90 per cent to 100 per cent of parity in 1955. Roll call, 12-81.

Thye, William Langer (R N.D.), Young, Humphrey, Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), amending Aiken's dairy amendment -- Substitute provisions of House bill, including support of dairy prices between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of parity from Sept. 1, 1954, through March 31, 1955. Roll call, 44-48.

McCarthy -- Require rigid supports for whole milk and dairy products at 90 per cent of parity. Standing. (Aug. 10)

Young and Humphrey, as a substitute for the Aiken amendment on small grains -- Require support for oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, and soybeans between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity. Roll call, 33-54.

Williams -- Require states receiving feed or seed under federal disaster-relief programs after Feb. 1, 1955, to contribute between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of the costs. Roll call, 25-65.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Require support of live beef cattle prices at a minimum of 80 per cent of parity. Roll call, 23-62.

Thye -- Insert provisions of the House bill dealing with disposal of milk and dairy products, including provisions for: Donations to veterans' hospitals and the armed services; expenditure of \$30 million for

indemnities to farmers who slaughter cows infected with brucellosis; negotiation of contracts for overseas sales; study of dairy disposal plans. Roll call, 30-56.

Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) -- Establish 105 per cent of parity as the maximum support level for wool under the direct payments program. Roll call, 21-66.

Humphrey and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- Replace local standards for sanitary milk and dairy products with federal standards; invalidate dairy marketing agreements and orders in areas where sanitary regulations are used as a device to block interstate shipments. Voice.

Humphrey -- Postpone for one year, to Jan. 1, 1957, the beginning of the transition from old parity to modern parity for wheat, corn, cotton, and peanuts, the only commodities still under old parity. Voice.

FOREIGN AID - MSA

Action. The House Aug. 9 agreed to the conference report (H Rept. 2637) on the Mutual Security Authorization bill (HR 9678) by a standing vote of 202-55. The chamber rejected a motion to recommit by 96-267. The Senate agreed to the report Aug. 12 by voice vote.

Background. H Rept. 2637, filed Aug. 5, incorporated a compromise between the House-passed authorization of \$3.3 billion and the Senate's \$2.7 billion. The \$3,054,568,000 conference figure (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1019-1020) included \$30 million for Palestine refugees in the Near East for which no appropriation for 1955 is requested. In addition to the \$3.054 billion, another \$198 million is authorized for future NATO facilities, a second item for which no 1955 appropriation is sought.

The House July 28 passed a \$2.896 billion foreign aid appropriation bill. The Senate Appropriations Committee Aug. 6 reported a bill appropriating \$2.991 in new funds (see page 1055).

House debate. (Aug. 9).

Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) objected to a conference agreement (Section 533) permitting the President to waive certain federal laws regulating government contracting and procurement and the expenditure of government funds, excluding the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended. He moved to recommit the conference report with instructions to House managers to insist on disagreement with Section 533. His motion was rejected, 96-267, on a roll call (for voting, see p. 1052).

COMMUNIST PARTY BAN

The Senate Aug. 12 passed by a roll-call vote of 85-0 a bill (S 3706) to outlaw the Communist Party and deny legal standing to "Communist infiltrated" labor unions. (For voting, see chart, p. 1054). President Eisenhower, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had previously announced opposition to outlawing the Party.

The Senate rejected by roll-call, 31-57 an amendment by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), to provide for a commission to study the problem as a substitute for the bill.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) offered an amendment to outlaw the Communist Party and bar members of it and similar organizations from serving as union officers. Price Daniel (D Tex.) proposed adding to the Humphrey amendment the original language of the bill as proposed

by Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.), thus providing for outlawing the Communist Party as well as elimination of Communist-infiltrated labor unions. The proposal was approved by a roll-call vote of 85-1 with only Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) opposed.

Humphrey's amendment was then approved by a roll-call vote of 84-0.

Background. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill (S 3706) July 6. Attorney General Brownell had called for authority for the President to bar potential subversives from defense facilities and for authority for the Subversives Activities Control Board to order a "Communist-infiltrated" organization to dissolve. A bill (S J Res 528) to accomplish these objectives was rejected by the House Judiciary Committee July 15 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 918). The House Un-American Activities Committee, however, reported a similar bill (HR 9838) Aug. 9 (see page 1056).

Provisions. As passed by the Senate the bill would:

Make membership in the Communist Party a criminal offense

Make it illegal for any member of the Communist Party to hold office or employment with any labor organization, or to represent any employee in a proceeding before the National Labor Relations Board

Deny legal standing before the NLRB to any "communist-infiltrated" labor organization.

Debate. John M. Butler (R Md.) sponsor of S 3706, said Aug. 11 existing law did not "adequately embrace" organizations controlled by "individuals identified beyond question as hard-core Communists."

Lehman said he hoped the Senate would "take a long and sober look" at the bill and turn it down.

Butler said Aug. 12 that amendments offered by Humphrey and Magnuson were simply attempts to kill the bill.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), supporting Humphrey's amendment to outlaw the Communist Party, said that the argument that such legislation would drive the Party underground was no longer valid.

Amendments Accepted (Aug. 12)

Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) -- Granting "presumption of innocence" to major labor unions which have fought subversives. Roll-call vote, 87-1.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- (As amended) outlaw the Communist Party. Roll-call, 84-0.

Price Daniel (D Tex.) -- Restore provisions denying legal status to "Communist-infiltrated" labor unions. Roll-call, 85-1.

Amendment Rejected. (Aug. 12)

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Establish a Commission to study the problem of subversives in industry. Roll-call, 31-57.

WITNESS IMMUNITY

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 passed by voice vote a House-amended bill (S 16) permitting courts to grant immunity from prosecution to balking witnesses testifying on national security matters.

Background. The bill was originally approved by the Senate July 9, 1953 (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 305). It was passed by the House Aug. 4, 1954, after having been amended Aug. 3 by the House Judiciary Committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1016). It is intended to compel witnesses who refuse to answer questions under the protection of the Fifth Amendment to testify. Refusal

to answer after being granted immunity would make them subject to prosecution for contempt.

Provisions. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1016.)

Debate. The measure was passed by the Senate after a brief explanation by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.). Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) raised the lone objection to the measure. He said he opposed the bill because "...Members of this body should at least be given the opportunity to study the changes made in the bill by the House of Representatives."

BAIL JUMPING

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 passed by voice vote, and sent to the President a House-passed bill (HR 8658) making bail-jumping in felony cases a separate criminal offense punishable by a \$5,000 fine or up to five years imprisonment, or both. The measure is directed at Communist leaders who have disappeared while on bail.

Background. The bill was passed by the House July 21 by voice vote.

Provisions. As passed by the Senate, the bill would:

Provide for a \$5,000 fine or imprisonment for five years or both, for persons failing to surrender themselves 30 days after forfeiting bail in federal felony cases.

Provide for a fine of up to \$1,000 or one year in jail, or both, in like circumstances growing out of federal misdemeanor cases.

HARBORING FUGITIVES

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 passed by voice vote, and sent to the President a House-passed bill (HR 7486) to increase penalties for concealing persons from arrest for federal offenses. The measure is directed at Communist fugitives.

Background. The House passed HR 7486 July 7 by voice vote.

Provisions. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 883).

MILITARY HOUSING

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 passed by voice vote a measure (S 3818) to authorize construction of family housing units for military personnel.

Provisions. The measure would:

Authorize construction of 11,967 housing units in this country at a cost of \$175 million.

Authorize construction of family units in foreign countries at a cost of \$75 million through the use of foreign currencies under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

Authorize purchase of 5,000 house trailers at a cost of not more than \$15 million to be rented to military personnel.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AID

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 approved by voice vote a bill (S 3628) extending through fiscal 1958 a law authorizing federal aid for school construction. Aid would be given to areas where increased population because of defense and related federal activities have overcrowded schools since June 30, 1952 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 922; CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 181).

TROUT LABELING BILL

Action. The House Aug. 10 passed by voice vote a bill (S 2033) to require restaurants serving imported trout to display wall signs giving the origin of such fish. A rule to limit debate on the bill to one hour was passed Aug. 9 by a roll-call vote of 208-159. (For voting, see chart, p. 1052.)

Background. The bill (S 2033) was passed by the Senate June 18, 1953. It originally required restaurants to have menus show the place of origin of imported trout.

Provisions. As passed by the House, the bill would: Require all foreign-produced trout to be distinctly labeled as such on wrappings

Require restaurants serving such fish to display signs giving the place of origin of the trout.

Amendment Accepted (Aug. 10)

Rep. J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) -- Require restaurants to display signs giving the origin of foreign-produced trout served to customers. Voice vote.

MCCARTHY CENSURE FUNDS

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 approved by voice vote a resolution (S Res 313) providing the Select Committee to Study Censure of Senator McCarthy with a maximum of \$30,000 to cover "necessary expenses."

FEDERAL AGENCY RULES

Action. The Senate Aug. 11 passed by voice vote S 17, to provide general rules of practice and procedure for federal administrative agencies.

Provisions. The bill creates a nine-man commission to formulate general rules for administrative agencies.

50-50 SHIPPING BILL

Action. The House Aug. 12 passed with a committee amendment a Senate-passed bill (S 3233) to provide that 50 per cent of government cargoes, including foreign-aid shipments, be transported in privately owned U.S. ships. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 955.)

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

C. Canby Balderston of Pennsylvania, Member of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System, Aug. 6.
Ira A. Dixon of Indiana, Member of Home Loan Bank Board, Aug. 6.

James B. Mintener of Minnesota, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Aug. 7.

Martin W. Oettershagen of Illinois, Deputy Administrator of St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., Aug. 7.

Horace W. Harper of Texas, Member of Railroad Retirement Board, Aug. 11.

Herbert Davis Vogel of Michigan, Member of Board of Directors of Tennessee Valley Authority, Aug. 11.

Confirmed Aug. 7 as U.S. Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the Ninth Session of the UN General Assembly:

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts; Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.); Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.); C. D. Jackson of New York; Charles H. Mahoney of Michigan; Roger W. Straus of New York (alt.); James J. Wadsworth of New York (alt.); Mrs. Oswald B. Lord of New York (alt.); Ade M. Johnson of Washington (alt.)

Autopsy

June 18, CQ checked past roll-call votes on farm price supports in an attempt to estimate the probable positions Senators would take on the issue of rigid vs. flexible supports in 1954 (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 755-58).

One estimate was based on a 1949 roll call by which the Senate rejected rigid supports by 26-45. Here's how this estimate compares to the roll call Aug. 9 by which the Senate voted, 49-44, for flexible supports between 82.5 per cent and 90 per cent of parity. (For voting, see charts, p. 1051, 1054; for story, p. 1045.)

All seven of the Senators listed as "solid" for flexible supports voted for flexible supports Aug. 9. Twenty-seven of the 29 listed as "solid" for rigid supports voted for rigid supports (against flexible), one was paired for rigid, and one officially announced for rigid.

Of the 20 listed as "probable" voters for flexible supports, 16 voted for flexible, one was paired for flexible, one is dead, and two -- Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) and Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) -- voted for rigid.

Of the 13 listed as "probable" for rigid, 11 voted for rigid and two -- Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- voted for flexible.

Twenty-six were listed as "swing men." Of the 24 listed as "leaning" toward flexible, 21 voted for flexible and three -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.), and Thomas A. Burke (D Ohio) -- voted for rigid. Of the two listed as "leaning" toward rigid, one is dead and the other -- George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- voted for flexible.

The other estimate was based on a 1949 roll call by which the Senate temporarily voted for rigid supports, 37-37. Here's how this estimate compares to the Aug. 9 vote of 49-44.

All seven of the Senators listed as "solid" for flexible voted for flexible Aug. 9. Twenty-seven of the 29 listed as "solid" for rigid voted for rigid, one was paired for rigid, and one officially announced for rigid.

Of the 13 listed as "probable" for flexible, 11 voted for flexible, one was paired for flexible, and one -- Gillette -- voted for rigid. Of the 14 listed as "probable" for rigid, 11 voted for rigid, one is dead, and two -- Green and Robertson -- voted for flexible.

Of the 27 "leaning" toward flexible, 24 voted for flexible, and three -- Lehman, Burke, and Gore -- voted for rigid. Of the five "leaning" toward rigid, one voted for rigid, one is dead, and three -- Malone, Guy Cordon (R Ore.), and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- voted for flexible.

(The nomination of Wright F. Morrow of Texas to be an alternate delegate was held up Aug. 6 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.)

The Senate Post Office Committee has approved: E. George Siedle of Pennsylvania, Assistant Postmaster General, Aug. 12.

NOMINATIONS

The President Aug. 6 nominated the following as Members of the Advisory Board of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:

John C. Beukema of Michigan; Harry C. Brockel of Wisconsin; Edward J. Noble of Connecticut; Kenneth Merle Lloyd of Ohio; Hugh Moore of Pennsylvania.

Senate Votes: Farm Bill

(For additional Senate votes, see page 1054.)

132. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). Provide for continued price support for agricultural products, augment marketing and disposal of such products, and provide for greater stability in agricultural production. **McCARTHY** (R Wis.) amendment (to Aiken, R Vt., amendment) to support five basic commodities -- wheat, cotton, corn, rice peanuts -- on a flexible scale ranging from 90 to 100 per cent of parity (instead of 80 to 90 per cent of parity) in 1955. Rejected, 12-81, Aug. 9. (See story, p. 1045.)
133. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **SCHOEPEL** (R Kan.) amendment (to Aiken R Vt. amendment) to support five basic commodities on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent (instead of Aiken amendment's 80 per cent) to 90 per cent of parity in 1955. Agreed to, 49-44, Aug. 9.
134. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **AIKEN** (R Vt.) amendment (as amended by Schoepel, R Kan.) to support five basic commodities on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity in 1955. Agreed to, 49-44, Aug. 9.
135. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **THYE** (R Minn.) amendment (to Aiken, R Vt., amendment) to substitute the House language which provided for support of dairy prices between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of parity from Sept. 1, 1954 through March 31, 1955. Rejected, 44-48, Aug. 9.
136. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **AIKEN** (R Vt.) amendment to continue support for dairy products between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity and extend the same range of supports to whole milk. Agreed to, 49-43, Aug. 9.
137. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **YOUNG** (R N.D.) amendment (to Aiken, R Vt., amendment) to establish mandatory support for oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, and soybeans between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity. Rejected, 33-54, Aug. 10.
138. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **AIKEN** (R Vt.) amendment to delete provisions for mandatory support of oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums at the feed-value equivalent ratio to corn supports. Agreed to, 52-29, Aug. 10.
139. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **WILLIAMS** (R Del.) amendment to require states receiving feed or seed under federal disaster-relief programs, after Feb. 1, 1955, to contribute between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of the costs. Rejected, 25-65, Aug. 10.
140. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **ANDERSON** (D N.M.) amendment to incorporate in the bill the provisions of the grazing lands bill (S 2548) to encourage holders of grazing permits on federal lands administered by the Agriculture Department to construct range improvements by providing compensation for such improvements, should the permit holder lose his grazing rights. Agreed to, 45-41, Aug. 10.
141. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **KERR** (D Okla.) amendment to require support of live beef cattle prices at a minimum of 80 per cent of parity. Rejected, 23-62, Aug. 10.

132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141													RECORD VOTES		DECLARED STANDS															
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	12	49	49	44	49	33	52	25	45	23		FOR: Y (yea)	✓	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.															
	NAYS	81	44	44	48	43	54	29	65	41	62		AGAINST: N (nay)	X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against															
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	4	37	39	10	37	7	38	19	40	2		NOT RECORDED:	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.															
	NAYS	43	10	8	37	10	38	5	28	6	44																			
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	7	12	10	33	12	25	14	6	5	20		NOT ELIGIBLE:	—	Not a Member when this vote was taken.															
	NAYS	58	33	35	11	32	16	24	36	34	18																			
													132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141								
ALABAMA													OHIO																	
Hill (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
Sparkman (D)													X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	?	X	?								
ARIZONA													OKLAHOMA																	
Goldwater (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	N								
Hayden (D)													N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?								
ARKANSAS													OREGON																	
Fulbright (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N								
McClellan (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N								
CALIFORNIA													PENNSYLVANIA																	
Knowland (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Kuchel (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
COLORADO													RHODE ISLAND																	
Johnson (D)													N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N								
Millikin (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
CONNECTICUT													SOUTH CAROLINA																	
Bush (R)													N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N								
Purtell (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N									
DELAWARE													SOUTH DAKOTA																	
Frear (D)													N	N	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	?								
Williams (R)													N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N								
FLORIDA													TENNESSEE																	
Holland (D)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y								
Smathers (D)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y								
GEORGIA													TEXAS																	
George (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y								
Russell (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y								
IDAHO													UTAH																	
Dworshak (R)													N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N								
Welker (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y								
ILLINOIS													VERMONT																	
Dirksen (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X								
Douglas (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N									
INDIANA													VIRGINIA																	
Capehart (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N								
Jenner (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N									
IOWA													WASHINGTON																	
Gillette (D)													Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N	?								
Hickenlooper (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
KANSAS													WEST VIRGINIA																	
Carlson (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Schoeppel (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?								
KENTUCKY													WISCONSIN																	
Clements (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y								
Cooper (R)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	✓	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
LOUISIANA													WYOMING																	
Ellender (D)													N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N								
Long (D)													N	N	N	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	N								
MAINE																														
Payne (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Smith (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
MARYLAND																														
Beall (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Butler (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N								
MASSACHUSETTS																														
Kennedy (D)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N								
Saltonstall (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
MICHIGAN																														
Ferguson (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Potter (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N								
MINNESOTA																														
Humphrey (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N								
Thye (R)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N								
MISSISSIPPI																														
Eastland (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?								
Stennis (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N								
MISSOURI																														
Hennings (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y								
Symington (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y								
MONTANA																														
Mansfield (D)													Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	Y								
Murray (D)													Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N								
NEBRASKA																														
Reynolds (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N								
Bowring (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
NEVADA																														
Malone (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N								
McCarran (D)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?								
NEW HAMPSHIRE																														
Bridges (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X									
Upton (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N									
NEW JERSEY																														
Hendrickson (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N								
Smith (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N								
NEW MEXICO																														
Anderson (D)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Chavez (D)													Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?								
NEW YORK																														
Ives (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N								
Lehman (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	?								
NORTH CAROLINA																														
Ervin (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	✓	X	N	N	Y								
Lennon (D)													N	N	N	Y	✓	X	N	N	N	Y								
NORTH DAKOTA																														
Langer (R)													Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N								
Young (R)													Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N								
OHIO																														
Bricker (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Burke (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓	X	N	N	N					
OKLAHOMA																														
Kerr (D)													Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N								
Monroney (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y							
OREGON																														
Cordon (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Morse (I)													Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	Y								
PENNSYLVANIA																														
Duff (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N								
Martin (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N							
RHODE ISLAND																														
Green (D)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Pastore (D)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N								
SOUTH CAROLINA																														
Johnston (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y							
Maybank (D)													N	N	N	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y							
SOUTH DAKOTA																														
Case (R)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N								
Mundt (R)													Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N							
TENNESSEE																														
Gore (D)													N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N	N									
Kefauver (D)													X	X	X	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	Y								
TEXAS																														
Daniel (D)													N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	N								
Johnson (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N								
UTAH																														
Bennett (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N								
Watkins (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N							
VERMONT																														
Atken (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Flinders (R)													X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X								
VIRGINIA																														
Byrd (D)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N								
Robertson (D)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N							
WASHINGTON																														
Jackson (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y								
Magnuson (D)													Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y								
WEST VIRGINIA																														
Kilgore (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	?								
Neely (D)													N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y								
WISCONSIN																														
McCarthy (R)													Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	X	N	Y	Y								
Wiley (R)													N	N	N	Y	N	?	?	N	N	N								
WYOMING																														
Barrett (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								
Crippa (R)													N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N								

House Votes: Postal Pay,

67. Postal Pay Increase (HR 9245). Grant postal workers a temporary seven per cent pay raise. HAGEN (R Minn.) motion to discharge the House Rules Committee from further consideration of a resolution (H Res 590) providing for floor consideration of the bill. Agreed to, 346-29, Aug. 9. (So the bill was brought to the floor for debate.) (See story, p. 1044.)
68. Postal Pay Increase (HR 9245). Passage of bill. Passed, 352-29, Aug. 9.

69. Trout Labeling (S 2033). Require restaurants serving imported trout to display wall signs giving the origin of such fish, and require wrappings on the fish to be distinctly labeled. Rule (H Res 687) providing for consideration of bill. Agreed to, 209-159, Aug. 9. (See story, p. 1050.)

TOTAL					REPUBLICAN					DEMOCRAT				
YEAS	67	68	69	70	YEAS	67	68	69	70	YEAS	67	68	69	70
NAYS	29	29	159	267	NAYS	23	23	25	127	NAYS	6	6	134	139
67 68 69 70														
ALABAMA														
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	N	Y	5 Patterson (R)	?	?	?	X	2 Halleck (R)	X	X	?	X
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	N	N	AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Harden (R)	N	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	?	2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	N	N	DELAWARE					1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	N	N
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Warburton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Merrill (R)	Y	N	N	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	N	FLORIDA					9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	N
5 Rains (D)	?	?	?	X	2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	IOWA				
4 Roberts (D)	Y	Y	N	N	1 Campbell (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Selden (D)	Y	Y	N	N	7 Haley (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Patten (D)	?	?	?	?	4 Lantaff (D)	?	?	?	?	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes (R)	Y	N	Y	N	8 Matthews (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Jensen (R)	?	?	?	?
ARKANSAS					6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 LeCompte (R)	?	?	?	?
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	GEORGIA					2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	N	N	KANSAS				
2 Mills (D)	N	N	N	Y	4 Vacancy	Y	Y	N	N	3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Pilcher (D)	Y	Y	N	N	5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	N	Y	N
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Landrum (D)	Y	Y	N	N	2 Scrivner (R)	?	?	?	?
13 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	N	N	6 Smith (R)	N	N	Y	Y
6 Condon (D)	?	?	?	?	1 Preston (D)	?	?	?	X	KENTUCKY				
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Vinson (D)	?	?	?	?	4 Cheff (D)	Y	Y	N	N
10 Gubser (R)	?	?	?	?	8 Wheeler (D)	?	?	?	?	8 Golden (R)	?	?	?	?
14 Hagen (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	IDAHO					1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	N	N
12 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	N	N
11 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Pfof (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Robison (R)	Y	Y	N	N
4 Maillard (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	ILLINOIS					5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	N	?
8 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Allen (R)	N	N	Y	N	6 Watts (D)	Y	Y	N	N
3 Moss (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	17 Arends (R)	N	N	Y	N	2 Natcher (D)	Y	Y	N	N
29 Phillips (R)	N	N	Y	Y	25 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	LOUISIANA				
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Chipfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Boggs (D)	?	?	?	X
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	N	N	4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	15 Mason (R)	?	?	?	?	1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Utt (R)	N	Y	?	N	24 Price (D)	Y	Y	N	N	8 Long (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Morrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County					22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	?	Y
21 Hiestand (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Vursell (R)	Y	?	?	N	MAINE				
25 Hillings (R)	?	?	?	?	Chicago—Cook County					1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Busbey (R)	?	?	?	?	3 McIntire (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield (D)	Y	Y	N	N	13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Nelson (R)	?	?	?	?
22 Holt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Dawson (D)	Y	Y	?	?	MARYLAND				
18 Hosmer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	N	N	?	N	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	N	N
17 King (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	7 Friedel (D)	Y	Y	N	N
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	N	N
24 Lipscomb (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Hyde (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	N	1 Miller (R)	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO					2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	N	N	5 Small (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Sheehan (R)	?	?	?	?	MASSACHUSETTS				
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	N	N	6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	?	?	?	?	7 Bowler (D)	Y	Y	N	N	2 Boland (D)	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	INDIANA					10 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	N
3 Cretella (R)	?	?	?	Y	4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Dodd (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	7 Lane (D)	-	-	-	-
3 Cretella (R)	?	?	?	Y	3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-
1 Dodd (D)	Y	Y	Y	N						MISSOURI				
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	Y	N						5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	N	N
										9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	N	N
										8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
										6 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
										2 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	N
										4 Hillelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
										10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
										1 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
										11 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
										7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
										3 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	N	N
										MONTANA				
										2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
										1 Metcalf (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
										NEBRASKA				
										1 Curtis (R)	?	?	?	?
										3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y

Trout Labeling, MSA

70. Mutual Security Authorization for 1955 (HR 9678). Promote the security and foreign policy of the United States by furnishing assistance to friendly nations. Conferees agreed on funds totaling \$3.024 billion for fiscal 1955. GROSS (R Iowa)

motion to recommit conference report with instructions to disagree to provision permitting the President to waive certain federal laws regulating government contracting and procurement and the expenditure of government funds. Rejected, 96-267, Aug. 9. (See story, p. 1048.)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

DECLARED STANDS

RECORD VOTES

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker—eligible but usually does not vote.)

DECLARED STANDS

	67	68	69	70		67	68	69	70		67	68	69	70		67	68	69	70
2 Hruska (R)	?	Y	?	Y	10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	N	N	PENNSYLVANIA	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	N	Y				
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Keogh (D)	Y	Y	N	N	11 Bonin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Gentry (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA					19 Klein (D)	Y	Y	N	N	30 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y	N	N
AL Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Latham (R)	?	Y	?	N	17 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					13 Multer (D)	Y	Y	N	N	10 Carrigg (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Lucas (D)	?	Y	N	?
2 Cotton (R)	?	?	?	?	16 Powell (D)	?	?	?	?	29 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Lyle (D)	?	?	?	?
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	15 Ray (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY					14 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	28 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	?	N	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	N	N
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Roosevelt (D)	?	?	?	X	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA					27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Rayburn (D)	Y	Y	N	N
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	9 Alexander (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	23 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Regan (D)	?	?	?	?
6 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Barden (D)	?	?	?	?	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	18 Rogers (D)	?	?	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	24 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	5 Chatham (D)	?	?	?	X	21 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Thompson (D)	?	?	?	X
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	8 King (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	N	N
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	13 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	N	✓
9 Osmer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	26 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	UTAH				
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Fountain (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Dawson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	10 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Stringfellow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	VERMONT				
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Shuford (D)	Y	Y	N	N	18 Simpson (R)	N	N	Y	X	AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					NORTH DAKOTA					19 Stauffer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	VIRGINIA				
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Abbott (D)	Y	Y	N	N
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Krueger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Broyhill (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK					OHIO					Philadelphia					3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	N	N
3 Becker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	N	X	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	N	23 Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	N	N
2 Derounian (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	N	N	6 Poff (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Grahahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Robeson (D)	N	N	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	?	?	?	?	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Smith (D)	N	N	N	N
32 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Scott (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Tuck (D)	N	N	N	N
38 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND					9 Wampler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Kilburn (R)	?	?	?	?	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	WASHINGTON				
40 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	?	N	1 Forand (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
30 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	SOUTH CAROLINA					5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
39 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Hays (D)	?	Y	Y	N	4 Ashmore (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Dorn (D)	?	?	?	?	AL Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
41 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	30 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Pelly (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
43 Reed (R)	N	N	Y	?	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Westland (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
28 St. George (R)	N	N	?	N	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?	WEST VIRGINIA				
36 Taber (R)	N	N	Y	N	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	N	N	SOUTH DAKOTA					3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
31 Taylor (R)	?	Y	Y	N	9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Byrd (D)	Y	Y	N	N
1 Wainwright (R)	?	Y	Y	N	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	N	N
29 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	1 Scherer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	TENNESSEE					1 Molloy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	15 Secrest (D)	?	?	?	?	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	4 Neal (R)	Y	Y	N	N
New York City					12 Vorys (R)	N	N	Y	N	8 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Stagers (D)	Y	Y	?	N
5 Bosch (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Weihele (R)	?	?	?	?	9 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	WISCONSIN				
24 Buckley (D)	Y	Y	N	X	OKLAHOMA					4 Evans (D)	?	?	?	?	8 Byrnes (R)	N	N	Y	N
11 Celler (D)	Y	Y	N	N	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Davis (R)	N	N	Y	Y
17 Couder (R)	Y	Y	N	N	1 Belcher (R)	?	?	?	?	7 Murray (D)	N	N	N	N	9 Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	2 Edmondson (D)	?	?	?	?	5 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Kersten (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Dollinger (D)	Y	Y	N	N	5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	N	N	1 Reece (R)	N	N	?	N	7 Laird (R)	N	N	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	N	N	6 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	?	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn (R)	Y	Y	N	N	6 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	N	N	TEXAS					1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Fine (D)	Y	Y	N	N	OREGON					15 Bentsen (D)	?	?	?	?	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino (R)	Y	Y	N	N	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	2 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Withrow (R)	?	?	?	?
8 Vacancy					2 Coon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Bursleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	N	N
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	Y	N	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Dies (D)	?	?	?	?	WYOMING				
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	N	N	1 Norblad (R)	?	?	?	?	7 Dowdy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓

Senate Votes: Farm Bill, Subversives

(For additional Senate votes, see page 1051.)

142. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **THYE** (R Minn.) amendment to insert House language relating to disposal of milk and dairy products, including: Donations to veterans' hospitals and armed services, indemnities for farmers slaughtering cows infected with brucellosis, negotiation of contracts for overseas sales, and study of dairy disposal plans. Rejected, 30-56, Aug. 10.
143. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **ELLENDER** (D La.) amendment to establish 105 per cent of parity as the maximum support level for wool under the direct payments program. Rejected, 21-66, Aug. 10.
144. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **HUMPHREY** (D Minn.) amendment to prohibit Secretary of Agriculture from limiting the number of terms to which members of county conservation committees may be elected. Agreed to, 45-44, Aug. 10.
145. Omnibus Farm Bill (S 3052). **JOHNSTON** (D S.C.) motion to table motion of Humphrey (D Minn.) to reconsider vote by which Humphrey amendment was agreed to. Agreed to, 46-43, Aug. 10. (Thus the adoption of the Humphrey amendment was upheld.)
146. Omnibus Farm Bill (HR 9680). Passage of House-passed bill as amended by substituting text of S 3052 for the House language. Passed, 62-28, Aug. 10.
147. Subversive Activities (S 3706). Amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide for determination by the Sub-

- versive Activities Control Board of the identity of certain Communist-infiltrated organizations. **MAGNUSON** (D Wash.) amendment in the nature of a substitute to establish a Commission on Security to recommend a coordinated program for security screening of persons engaged in defense activities, and eliminate duplication in existing programs. Rejected, 31-57, Aug. 12. (See story, p. 1048.)
148. Subversive Activities (S 3706). **IVES** (R N.Y.) amendment to establish the presumption that any labor organization whose policy has actively opposed communism is not a "Communist-infiltrated organization." Agreed to, 87-1, Aug. 12.
149. Subversive Activities (S 3706). **DANIEL** (D Tex.) amendment (to Humphrey, D Minn., amendment) to retain existing language in the bill, as amended, though accepting Humphrey's substitute (see below No. 150) outlawing the Communist Party and to provide that if one part of the bill is found unconstitutional the other sections will remain in effect. Agreed to, 85-1, Aug. 12.
150. Subversive Activities (S 3706). **HUMPHREY** (D Minn.) amendment in nature of a substitute and as modified, to outlaw the Communist Party and bar members thereof from serving as labor-union officers. Agreed to, 84-0, Aug. 12.
151. Subversive Activities (S 3706). Passage of bill. Passed, 85-0, Aug. 12.

		142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	RECORD VOTES		DECLARED STANDS							
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	30	21	45	46	62	31	87	85	84	85	FOR: Y (yea)		✓	Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.						
	NAYS	56	66	44	43	28	57	1	1	0	0	AGAINST: N (nay)		X	Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.						
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	12	0	4	4	44	2	46	44	43	43	NOT RECORDED:		?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.						
	NAYS	34	46	43	43	3	44	0	0	0	0										
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	17	21	40	41	18	28	40	40	40	41	NOT ELIGIBLE:		—	Not a Member when this vote was taken.						
	NAYS	22	19	1	0	24	13	1	1	0	0										
ALABAMA												142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151
Hill (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)												?	?	?	✓	X	?	?	?	?	?
ARIZONA																					
Goldwater (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hayden (D)												N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS																					
Fulbright (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan (D)												N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA																					
Knowland (R)												X	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO																					
Johnson (D)												N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Millikin (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT																					
Bush (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Purtell (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE																					
Frear (R)												?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA																					
Holland (D)												N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA																					
George (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO																					
Dworshak (R)												Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS																					
Dirksen (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Douglas (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA																					
Capehart (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	✓
Jenner (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA																					
Gillette (D)												?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS																					
Carlson (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY																					
Clements (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cooper (R)												Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA																					
Ellender (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE																					
Payne (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND																					
Beall (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Butler (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS																					
Kennedy (D)												N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN																					
Ferguson (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Potter (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA																					
Humphrey (D)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thye (R)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI																					
Eastland (D)												?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	✓	✓
Stennis (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI																					
Hennings (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA																					
Mansfield (D)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray (D)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA																					
Reynolds (R)												N	X	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bowring (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA																					
Malone (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McCarran (D)												X	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE																					
Bridges (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	✓
Upton (R)												Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY																					
Hendrickson (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO																					
Anderson (D)												N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez (D)												?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK																					
Ives (R)												Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lehman (D)												Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA																					
Ervin (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lennon (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
NORTH DAKOTA																					
Langer (R)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
Young (R)												Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	✓
OHIO																					
Bricker (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Burke (D)												Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA																					
Kerr (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney (D)												?	?	?	?	?	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON																					
Cordon (R)												Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morse (I)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA																					
Duff (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND																					
Green (D)												N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pastore (D)												N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA																					
Johnston (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maybank (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA																					
Case (R)												Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt (R)												Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE																					
Gore (D)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
TEXAS																					
Daniel (D)												✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Johnson (D)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH																					
Bennett (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Watkins (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT																					
Aiken (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flinders (R)												X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
VIRGINIA																					
Byrd (D)												N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Robertson (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON																					
Jackson (D)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson (D)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA																					
Kilgore (D)												N	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
Neely (D)												Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WISCONSIN																					
McCarthy (R)												Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley (R)												Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING																					
Barrett (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cripps (R)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y



(AUG. 6 - 12)

committee roundup

IN THIS SECTION . . .	PAGE
Campaign Expenditures	1055
Foreign Aid Funds	1055
Wire-Tap Bill	1055
Army-McCarthy	1056
McCarthy Censure	1056
Red Infiltrated Unions	1056
Reds In Labor Unions	1056
Communist Aggression	1057
Executive Agreements	1057
Hardboard Study	1057
Housing Probe	1057
Investigations Code	1057
Reds In Industry	1058
Government Competition	1058
Reds in Military Service	1058
Clark Testimony	1058

Assignments

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Committee. Special House Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures.

Appointment. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) Aug. 9 announced appointment of Rep. C. W. (Runt) Bishop (R Ill.) as chairman of the special committee which will police the 1954 Congressional elections.

Also appointed to serve on the committee were Reps. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.), Hale Boggs (D La.) and Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.).

Background. Such a committee is set up every two years by the House to investigate complaints of violations of election laws.

Action

FOREIGN AID FUNDS

Committee. Senate Appropriations

Action. Aug. 6 reported (S Rept. 2268) the mutual security appropriation bill (HR 10051), with recommendations to grant \$2,990,824,816 in new appropriations for fiscal 1955 and authorize use of \$2,581,513,728 in previously appropriated but unexpended funds.

Background. The House, in passing the bill July 28, approved appropriations of \$2,895,944,000 in new money and \$2,312,475,979 in unobligated money (CQ Weekly Report, p. 984). The \$5,208,419,979 thus made available was nearly \$1 billion below the President's request for \$6,020,633,533 in foreign aid.

Provisions. As reported by the Senate Committee, HR 10051 would appropriate new money for:

Military assistance	\$1,392,700,000
Direct Forces Support	
Southeast Asia and	
Western Pacific	700,000,000

Common-use items	60,000,000
British aircraft production	35,000,000
Defense Support	
Europe	70,000,000
Near East, Africa and	
South Asia	73,000,000
Far East and Pacific	80,098,195
Korean relief and	
rehabilitation	205,000,000
UN Korean Reconstruction	
Agency	3,000,000
Development Assistance	
Near East and Africa	115,000,000
South Asia (India)	60,500,000
American Republics	9,000,000
Technical Cooperation	
General	110,000,000
Organization of American	
States	1,500,000
UN technical assistance	9,957,621
Other Programs	
European Migration	
Committee	10,600,000
UN refugee emergency fund	400,000
UN Children's Fund	13,500,000
NATO	1,169,000
Ocean freight charges	4,400,000
Control Act expenses	1,300,000
Administrative expenses	34,700,000
Total, new appropriations	\$2,990,824,816
Reappropriations, unobligated	
balances (carryover funds)	\$2,581,513,728
GRAND TOTAL	\$5,572,338,544

The unobligated balances included by the Committee were \$2,539,392,283 for military assistance (an increase of \$266 million over the House figure); \$18,547,385 for the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (\$3.6 million over the House amount); \$510,810 for the European Migration Committee (raised from the House's \$500,000); and \$23,063,250 for the UN Relief and Works Agency (same as the House figure).

Principal increases in new appropriations recommended by the Senate group were \$51.4 million more for military assistance, largely for more NATO infrastructure work, and \$10 million more for the technical cooperation program (Point Four). Three items not covered in the House bill were added: nearly \$10 million for the UN's technical cooperation program; \$35 million for British military plane production; and \$400,000 for the UN refugee emergency fund.

WIRE-TAP BILL

Committee. Senate Judiciary.

Action. Rejected Aug. 9 a motion by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) to table a House-passed bill (HR 8649) which would permit the use of wire-tap evidence in trials of alleged subversives. The action was taken by a 7-7 party-line vote, with Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) voting "present."

Langer explained his action by saying that he was "so prejudiced against wire-tapping that it would be unfair" for him to vote.

Sens. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) and Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), who backed the McCarran motion, said they considered the measure to be a dead issue for this session of Congress.

Background. The Administration-backed wire-tap bill was passed by the House April 8. The measure was amended by the House, however, to require that the Attorney General get an order from a U.S. Court before tapping wires, rather than acting on his own authority as Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. had recommended (CQ Weekly Report, p. 451).

ARMY-McCARTHY

Committee. Special Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Senate Government Operations.

Action. After an executive session Aug. 6, Chairman Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) announced "we are shooting for a report on the Army-McCarthy investigation by the end of next week." He said Sens. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) and Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) were assigned the job of writing a rough draft of the report. Mundt said Aug. 12 the report might be ready by Aug. 20.

Related Developments. Aug. 10. The Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, delivered to the Subcommittee a condensed version of the summary of testimony prepared by special counsel Ray Jenkins. The original transcript ran to about two million words and filled 7,424 pages. Jenkins boiled this down to about 112,500 words in 450 pages. The latest condensation reduced it to some 20,000 words in 77 pages.

McCARTHY CENSURE

Committee. Select Senate Committee to Study Censure of Senator McCarthy.

Action. Aug. 6. Named Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) Chairman and Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) vice chairman. Watkins said television or radio coverage of the hearings would be barred, and that hearings would be delayed until the Senate's legislative program was completed (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1013. For funds authorization, see p. 1050).

Aug. 9. Decided unanimously to hold public hearings beginning Aug. 30, and to give Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) the right to cross examine witnesses. Watkins said courtroom "rules of evidence" would be used and only "material, relevant and competent" testimony would be allowed. He said McCarthy would be asked to submit a list of proposed witnesses but it would be up to the Committee to decide whether to call them.

Related Developments. Aug. 6. McCarthy told reporters he wants a Senate showdown before adjournment and the November election. He said some of the charges against him already "have fallen by the wayside."

Aug. 7. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Chairman of the Senate GOP Policy Committee, predicted the Senate would get a chance to vote on the censure issue before the November election. But Sen. A.S. (Mike) Monroney (D Okla.) said he expects the intensified "political atmosphere" of the campaign for control of Congress to delay any showdown until late in the year if not until next January.

Aug. 10. McCarthy said the Senate should pay for his lawyer in the forthcoming proceedings--otherwise he will represent himself. He charged the National Committee for an Effective Congress with spending "tens of thousands of dollars" to provide ammunition against him.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), who introduced six of the charges against McCarthy, said he would not object if the Committee dropped some of them, as long as the Senate gets a chance to vote on whether McCarthy showed "disregard for the whole orderly conduct of government." He said he regarded as important his charge that McCarthy invited "chaos" by requesting federal employees to furnish him information about the government. Fulbright also said he was unwilling to drop his charge that Sen. McCarthy acted unethically in taking a \$10,000 fee from the Lustron Corp. for an article written when he was a member of a committee investigating the company.

Aug. 13. Committee Chairman Watkins said it had agreed that part of the \$30,000 authorized for the Committee should be used to hire a lawyer for McCarthy.

BREWSTER REJECTED

Committee. Senate Government Operations.

Action. Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Aug. 6 polled the Committee on the question of appointing former Sen. Owen Brewster (R Maine, 1941-52) as general counsel.

A Republican member said five of the seven GOP members conditioned their approval of Brewster on his receiving at least three Democratic votes. Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), ranking minority member of the Committee Aug. 10 said none of the six Democrats would vote to confirm Brewster as counsel.

Background. See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1026.

RED-INFILTRATED UNIONS

Committee. House Un-American Activities.

Action. Approved Aug. 9 a bill (HR 9838) aimed at prohibiting Communist-infiltrated labor unions from using the services of the National Labor Relations Board.

Background. The bill, sponsored by Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), is similar to one (S 3706) approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee July 6 and another (H J Res 528) rejected by the House Judiciary Committee July 15 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 918).

Provisions. As approved by the Committee the bill would:

Authorize the Subversive Activities Control Board to designate "Communist-infiltrated" organizations.

Make a labor organization so designated ineligible to act as a representative of employees under the National Labor Relations Act.

Provide that 20 per cent of the employees involved may petition the NLRB for an election to determine whether such an organization shall continue as their bargaining agent.

REDS IN LABOR UNIONS

Committee. Internal Security Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary.

Action. Made public testimony of two former functionaries of the Communist party.

Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said the testimony showed the labor field is still regarded by the Communists as a principal training ground for development of a force directed at breakdown of U.S. government. The testimony was taken last January and February from William O. Nowell and John T. Pace, both of whom were members of the Communist party in the 1930's.

COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

Committee. House Select Committee on Communist Aggression.

Action. A committee report (H Rept. 2650) was issued Aug. 9 recommending that the U.S. call a conference of all free world nations with a view toward breaking off trade and diplomatic relations with Communist governments. The Committee called on President Eisenhower to convene the nations.

Background. See CQ Weekly Report, p. 780.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Committee. Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Action. Aug. 6. Submitted to Congress a report (H Rept. 2628) prepared by the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics.

The report called for more, better and faster federal economic statistics as essential tools in prompting the nation's economic health. It called for "desperately needed" regular censuses of industry and agriculture.

Background. The Senate voted \$8.4 million for business and manufacturers' surveys, but the House turned down the funds plea for economy reasons. (See action on supplemental appropriations bill, CQ Weekly Report, p. 949.)

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

Committee. Senate Foreign Relations.

Action. Reported (S Rept. 2340) Aug. 7 a bill (S 3067) requiring the Secretary of State to send the Senate texts of all international agreements, except treaties, as soon as practical but not later than 60 days.

Background. The measure is designed to keep the Senate informed of executive agreements entered into with other nations.

HARDBOARD STUDY

Committee. Senate Finance.

Action. Adopted a committee resolution in lieu of action on HR 9666, directing the Tariff Commission to make a study of the hardboard industry and recommend to the Finance Committee in January, 1955, the proper tariff classification for hardboard.

Background. Hardboard is a composition board with a smooth surface on one side and screen-marked surface on the other. The House passed a bill July 30 designed to double the hardboard tariff (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1017; for group stands, see page 1033.)

Hearings

HOUSING PROBE

Committee. Senate Banking and Currency

Continued hearings on alleged irregularities in government-insured housing programs (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1028).

Testimony.

Aug. 10. Ruth Jackson, former wife of builder Ian Woodner, said she didn't know that Woodner deposited more than \$30,000 to her personal checking account in 1949.

Beverly Woodner, the builder's sister, testified she did not remember receiving \$25,000 deposited to her account. Ian's brother, Max Woodner, also said he did not recall seeing checks placed in his personal account.

Questioned about a change in recorded ownership of the land on which his Washington luxury apartment was built, Ian Woodner said one of his firm's employees was substituted as a sponsor for the FHA-insured project in place of his wife at the time of their separation.

Other developments.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) Aug. 6 wrote Housing and Home Finance Administrator Albert M. Cole asking whether the FHA plans to give loan insurance to firms which made "windfall" profits on past projects. FHA Administrator Norman P. Mason had been quoted as saying there is no plan to blacklist all such companies.

A special Subcommittee on the Senate Banking Committee Aug. 10 asked William J. McGhee of Lawrence, Ind., to back up his charges of irregularities in federally financed projects in Lawrence. McGhee had alleged that the HHFA had "illegally" helped build a water system there, and that FHA-insured projects in the town were "shoddy." Housing agency officials testified that investigations showed there were no irregularities.

Committee Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) Aug. 11 predicted that "many" persons would go to jail as a result of his group's investigations.

The Senate Aug. 11 adopted S Res 289, to provide an additional \$75,000 to continue the housing probe.

INVESTIGATIONS CODE

Committee. Senate Rules and Administration, Subcommittee on Rules.

Continued Hearings on miscellaneous proposals for rules of procedure for Senate investigating committees (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1027-28).

Testimony

Aug. 12. Ray H. Jenkins, counsel for the Senate Investigations Subcommittee during the Army-McCarthy hearings, made a number of recommendations:

Committee hearings should be given the widest TV and radio coverage if a witness demands it, if two-thirds of a committee approves it, or if a majority of the Senate votes that hearings of great "national interest" should be opened to such coverage.

Congressional probes should approach as closely as possible a judicial proceeding.

Hearings should be kept strictly "to the issues" and only "relevant and germane" testimony admitted.

It would be "salutary" if Committee reports included accounts of the "conduct or misconduct of any party" during hearings.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), temporary chairman of the Investigations Subcommittee during the Army-McCarthy hearings, testified in favor of televised hearings. He said TV would make it impossible for newspapers to "slant" stories "which the readers have seen before their eyes." He also suggested that the FBI make security checks of the staffs of investigating committees, one-man hearings be permitted if "every reasonable effort" was made to have at least two members present and weekly reports by committee staff directors be made to all members on committee activity.

REDS IN INDUSTRY

Committee. Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

Continued Hearings on subversive influence in defense establishments in the Buffalo, N.Y., and Greater Boston area (CQ Weekly Report, p. 957).

Background. At a July 19 hearing Lawrence W. Parrish, an employee at Bethlehem Steel's Fore River Shipyard, Quincy, Mass., had claimed he was mistakenly subpoenaed. Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) cited Parrish as a "mistaken identity" case in his speech calling for censure of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) (For McCarthy censure, see p. 1056.)

Testimony.

Aug. 6. After testifying at an executive hearing, Parrish told reporters he invoked the Fifth Amendment on some questions about Communism.

Another witness, Miss Diantha Hoag, Buffalo, said she also had invoked the Fifth Amendment on certain questions.

Aug. 12. Joseph D. Mazzei, Pittsburgh theater operator and former undercover man for the FBI, identified Louis Passikoff of Schenectady as a "trouble shooter for the Communist Party."

Passikoff, a General Electric Co. employee, accused McCarthy of a conspiring with GE. He challenged McCarthy's right to question him "while you Senator, face very serious charges." Passikoff said he "never engaged in sabotage, espionage or any other activity detrimental to my country," but said he would refuse to answer more questions under the First and Fifth Amendments. He unsuccessfully demanded the right to cross-examine Mazzei.

McCarthy and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), the only other Subcommittee member present, said they would recommend that Passikoff be cited for contempt.

Another witness, Joseph O. Mattison of Fitchburg, Mass., refused to say if he was a Communist, but said he had never committed sabotage or espionage. McCarthy said he would ask to have him cited for contempt.

Related Developments. After the Aug. 6 hearing, McCarthy told reporters he intends to re-open the case of Maj. Irving Peress, who invoked the Fifth Amendment before the Subcommittee and was given an honorable discharge by the Army. McCarthy said he would investigate 30 Army officers, including five generals "who had a part in the Peress case." The officers were named in a letter Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens gave the Subcommittee during the Army-McCarthy hearings (CQ Weekly Report, p. 686).

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION

Committee. Subcommittee on Legislative Program, Senate Government Operations.

Hearing. Concluded hearings Aug. 9 on a bill (HR 9835) providing for termination of government activities which compete with private enterprise.

Testimony.

Aug. 9. Otis H. Ellis, general counsel of National Oil Jobbers Council, objected to Armed Services Post Exchanges running gasoline service stations. He said

the bill lacks "teeth" but "is at least a start in the right direction."

Other testimony favoring the legislation was received from American Retail Federation, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., and the Investors League of America. Opposition statements came from three AFL groups: International Association of Machinists, the Metal Trades Council and the American Federation of Government employees.

Background. The measure was passed by the House July 23. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 955).

REDS IN MILITARY SERVICE

Committee. Internal Security Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary.

Hearings. The Subcommittee, Aug. 5-6 heard witnesses testify on alleged Communist influence in the Army information program.

Background. See CQ Weekly Report, p. 889.

Testimony.

The Subcommittee Aug. 5 questioned Simon W. Gerson of New York, who refused to say whether he was now or ever had been a member of the Communist party. Gerson was at Camp Upton, N.Y., in 1945 with the Army's Information and Education Branch.

Daniel James of New York, formerly with the Information and Education Service said he never was a Communist, but that in his opinion some of his former fellow workers tended to promote the Communist cause.

Aug. 6, William P. Gandall of New York City, a former Army sergeant, accused Subcommittee Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) of being drunk and disorderly as an Army Captain in England during World War II. Jenner replied, "You know you are lying."

Gandall, who said he was a publicist for Universal Pictures, said he is not now a Communist, but refused on the grounds of possible self-incrimination to say if he had been one. He said he was not a party member while he was in the Army Information and Educational Service.

Gandall said Aug. 10 he had been fired by Universal Pictures as a result of his clash with Jenner at the hearing.

CLARK TESTIMONY

Committee. Internal Security Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary.

Hearing. Gen. Mark W. Clark, USA, ret., Aug. 10 testified as to conclusions he had reached as a military commander in Europe and Asia.

Testimony.

Clark said the United Nations is a spawning ground for Red spies. He said the UN should be reorganized into a body to fight Russia politically and militarily, if necessary. He told the Subcommittee the U.S. should break diplomatic relations with Russia and its satellites, and added that he favored a resolution (S Res 247) introduced by Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) and Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) proposing severance of diplomatic relations with Russia (see p. 1042.)



summary of legislation (APPENDIX)

IN THIS APPENDIX...	PAGE
Bills Acted On	A-179
1. Sent to President	
2. Senate Bills and Resolutions	
3. House Bills and Resolutions	
Bills Introduced	A-183
1. Agriculture	
2. Appropriations	
3. Education & Welfare	
4. Foreign Policy	
5. Labor	
6. Military & Veterans	
7. Miscellaneous & Administrative	
8. Taxes & Economic Policy	

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Sent To President

- S 1184. Authorize relief of authorized certifying officers from exceptions taken to payments pertaining to terminated war agencies in liquidation by State Department. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 1. Passed Senate Feb. 9. House Government Operations reported July 28. Passed House Aug. 10.
- S 1585. Amend D.C. Traffic Act of 1925. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 20. House recommitted July 26. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 5. Passed House Aug. 9.
- S 1611. Regulate election of D.C. delegates to national political conventions. CASE (R S.D.). NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10, amended. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 5. Passed House Aug. 9.
- S 2204. Provide that U.S. commissioners who are required to devote full time to the duties of the office may be allowed their necessary office expenses. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported May 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 1. Senate adopted motion to request House to return bill June 2. Passed Senate with additional amendment June 8. Passed House Aug. 4.
- S 2420. Amend the Trading With the Enemy Act re designation of organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons. HENNINGS (D Mo.), LANGER (R N.D.), McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 22, amended. Passed House Aug. 9.
- S 2745. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Klamath Tribe of Indians of Oregon. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 23, amended. Passed House on consent

calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments Aug. 5.

S 2746. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of certain tribes of Indians located in western Oregon. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments Aug. 5.

S 3245. Provide a new emergency loan program of up to \$15 million for farmers and stockmen through Dec. 31, 1954. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 3. Passed Senate May 13. House Agriculture reported July 15. Passed House under suspension of the rules Aug. 4.

S 3482. Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10, amended. Passed House Aug. 9, in lieu of HR 9648.

S 3506. Repeal prohibition against use of alley dwellings in D.C. BEALL (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10. House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended. House recommitted July 26. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 5, amended. Passed House Aug. 9.

S 3655. Provide that D.C. Metropolitan Police force shall keep arrest books which are open to public inspection. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 9. Passed Senate July 12. House District of Columbia reported July 20. House recommitted July 26. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 5. Passed House Aug. 9.

S 3769. Amend U.S. Code to protect name of FBI from commercial exploitation. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate Aug. 3. Passed House Aug. 10.

HR 2098. Provide for compensation of certain persons whose lands have been damaged and flooded by reason of fluctuations in the water level of the Lake of the Woods. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Judiciary reported March 4. House recommitted March 24. House Judiciary reported April 6. Passed House on consent calendar April 26. Senate substituted text of S 215 and passed April 28. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 3. House adopted conference report Aug. 4.

HR 2763. Reduce duty, on importation of wood dowels, if of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock or larch, to 25 cents (now \$1) per thousand feet, board measure, and provide for duty-free importation of unfinished wood dowels. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Ways and Means reported July 29. Passed House July 30, 1953. Senate Finance reported June 16, 1954. Passed Senate July 9, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 4.

HR 8152. Continue the direct home and farm house loan authority of the Administrator of the VA under the Servicemen's Readjustment Acts. AYRES (R Ohio). House Veterans Affairs reported March 3. Passed House March 24. Senate Banking and Currency reported July 19, amended. Passed Senate July 29, amended. House adopted conference report Aug. 10. Senate adopted conference report Aug. 10.

HR 9077. Make available to D. C. judges the psychiatric and psychological services provided for in D. C. Law Enforcement Act. TALLE (R Iowa). House District of Columbia reported June 11. Passed House June 14. Senate District of Columbia reported July 9, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 10, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 5.

2. Senate Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 16. Amend 18 U.S.C. 3486 re immunity of witnesses to make certain provisions re testimony given by witnesses before either house of Congress or their committees. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 20. Passed Senate July 9, 1953. House Judiciary reported Aug. 3, 1954, amended. Passed House under suspension of the rules Aug. 4, 293-55, amended.
- S 361. Provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 15. Passed Senate June 3. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 3, amended. Passed House Aug. 10, amended.
- S 541. Extend detention benefits under War Claims Act of 1948 to employees of contractors with the U.S. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 18, 1953. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 22, 1954 amended. Passed House Aug. 4, amended.
- S 2033. Make certain provisions re the labeling of foreign-produced trout. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18,

1953. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11, 1954, amended. Passed House Aug. 10, amended.

S 3052. Encourage a stable, prosperous, and free agriculture. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 15, amended. Indefinitely postponed when Senate passed HR 9680 Aug. 10.

S 3379. Amend the Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt from its application fabrics and wearing apparel which are not highly flammable. PURTELL (R Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 5, amended. Passed House Aug. 10, amended.

S 3546. Provide immediate program for modernization and improvement of such merchant-type vessels in reserve fleet as are necessary for national defense. BUTLER (R Md.) (and others). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended. Passed Senate July 8, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 23, amended. Passed House amended July 29. House adopted conference report Aug. 10.

S Res 304. Authorize additional funds for Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 2. Senate referred to Rules and Administration Aug. 5.

S Res 305. Authorize additional funds for Committee on Judiciary. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 2. Referred to Rules and Administration Aug. 9.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 29. Provide for payment of lump-sum death benefits to survivors of certain employees of contractors with U.S. during World War II. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 9.

S 114. Authorize appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of the western land boundary fence project, U.S. and Mexico. ANDERSON (D N.M.) (and others). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5.

S 118. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla.), MONROE (D Okla.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, amended.

S 221. Amend War Claims Act to include claims of certain American citizens taken prisoners while serving with governments allied with U.S. during World War II. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 9, amended.

S 675. Extend punishment for transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate and foreign commerce to trailers or semitrailers. MORSE (I Ore.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 9, amended.

S 906. Establish finality of contracts between Government and common carriers of passengers and freight subject to Interstate Commerce Act. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 29, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 5.

S 960. Amend U.S. Code re congressional investigations. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 7, amended.

S 1042. Abolish Commission for Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Public Works reported Aug. 10, amended.

S 1766. Establish the office of Commissioner of Refugees. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Judiciary reported June 8. Passed Senate June 16, 1953. House Judiciary reported April 12, 1954. Passed House on consent calendar June 22, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 9, amended.

S 1813. Amend U.S. Code to extend privilege of trial by jury to certain maritime and territorial cases. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 7, amended.

S 1887. Amend U.S. Code to authorize use of an information filed by public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitive from justice. SMITH (D N.C.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 9, amended.

S 2017. Revise procedure in district courts relating to wages and effects of deceased and deserting seamen. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 7.

S 2308. Authorize and direct the investigation, by the Attorney General, of certain offenses. WILLIAMS (R Del.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported March 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5. House Judiciary reported Aug. 4, amended.

S 2540. Amend act providing for registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5, amended.

S 2631. Prohibit payment of government retirement benefits to persons convicted of certain offenses. WILLIAMS (R Del.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 5, amended.

S 2821. Grant consent of Congress to certain states to enter into a compact for disposition of waters of Missouri River and its tributaries. BUTLER (R Neb.) (and others). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 6, amended.

S 2975. Amend U.S. Code re Customs Court. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 7, amended.

S 3028. Require Postmaster General to reimburse postmasters of discontinued post offices for equipment owned by the postmaster. CARLSON (R Kan.), JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 7. Passed Senate July 12, amended. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 9.

S 3033. Assist states of Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5.

S 3043. Authorize long-term leases on certain restricted Indian lands in Arizona and New Mexico. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, amended.

S 3067. Require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by U.S. be transmitted to Senate within 30 days. FERGUSON (R Mich.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 7, amended.

S 3101. Amend U.S. Code regarding claims of survivors of Coast Guard personnel. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5, amended.

S 3116. Amend U.S. Code to provide punishment of any individual who travels in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid prosecution for indecent molestation of a minor. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5, amended.

S 3131. Amend U.S. Code re U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 7, amended.

S 3429. Authorize assessment of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees against U.S. in certain appellate proceedings. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 9.

S 3570. Authorize sale of certain lands in Utah. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, amended.

S 3595. Direct Secretary of Army to convey part of Fort Bliss to state of Texas. JOHNSON (D Tex.), DANIEL (D Tex.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 7.

S 3627. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act regarding annuities. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 5.

S 3708. Authorize sale and conveyance of certain Parker-Davis transmission facilities and related property in Arizona and California. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), KUCHEL (R Calif.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, amended.

S 3716. Extend for five years authority of Secretary of Interior to issue patents for certain public lands in Monroe County, Mich., held under color of title. FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 6, amended.

S 3750. Direct Secretary of Air Force to convey certain property near San Antonio to state of Texas. JOHNSON (D Tex.), DANIEL (D Tex.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 7, amended.

S 3772. Provide for payment of appraisers', and brokers' fees from proceeds of disposal of government surplus real property. MCCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Government Operations reported Aug. 6, amended.

S 3773. Authorize reciprocal fire-protection agreements between government agencies and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities. MCCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Government Operations reported Aug. 4, amended.

S 3774. Extend benefits of Watershed and Flood Prevention Act to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 5, amended.

S 3816. Replace certain government-owned utility facilities at Glacier National Park and Grand Canyon National Park. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 6.

S 3822. Convey to Texas certain land in Houston to be used for National Guard purposes. JOHNSON (D Tex.), DANIEL (D Tex.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 9, amended.

S 3844. Authorize pro rata sharing of cost of certain foreign claims. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 6.

S J Res 158. Amend U.S. Code to designate courts for southern and eastern divisions of certain counties in California. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 7, amended.

S J Res 173. Proclaim National Salvation Army Week. IVES (R N.Y.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5.

S J Res 183. Extend greetings to Gold Coast and Nigeria. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 6. (in lieu of S. Res 299.)

S Res 292. Express sense of the Senate in favor of development of private aviation. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 4.

S Res 310. Authorize investigation of marketing of new cars. BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 6.

3. House Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 4975. Prescribe method by which houses of Congress and their committees may invoke aid of courts in compelling testimony of witnesses. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 3, amended. Passed House under suspension of the rules Aug. 4, amended.
- HR 8859. Direct Secretary of Interior to convey by quitclaim deed to city of Pawnee, Okla., all of right, title and interest of U.S. in and to tract of land in Pawnee County, Okla., known as Mission Park. BELCHER (R Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 3. Passed House Aug. 4.
- HR 9245. Provide for pay raise for postal workers. CORBETT (R Pa.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15, amended. Passed House 351-29 Aug. 9, amended.
- HR 9648. Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act. TALLE (R Iowa). House District of Columbia reported Aug. 5, amended. House passed S 3482 in lieu Aug. 9.
- HR 9678. Promote security and foreign policy of U.S. by furnishing assistance to friendly nations. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 25. Passed House, 260-126, June 30, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported July 13. Senate referred to Armed Services July 13. Senate Armed Services reported July 16. Passed Senate, 67-19, Aug. 3, amended. House adopted conference report 202-55 Aug. 9.
- HR 9680. Provide for continued price support for agricultural products; augment the marketing and disposal of such products; and provide for greater stability in the products of agriculture. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported June 26, amended. Passed House July 2, amended. Passed Senate 62-28 Aug. 10 amended by substituting text of S 3052, as amended.
- HR 9757. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended. COLE (R N. Y.). Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported July 12. Passed House 230-154 July 26. Passed Senate 57-28 amended by substituting text of S 3690, amended, July 27. House adopted conference report Aug. 9.
- HR 9769. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act so as to restrict certain automobile dealers. CRUMPACKER (R Ind.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 30. Passed House Aug. 4, amended.
- HR 9910. Amend Foreign Service Act to encourage entry into service by State Department and civil-service personnel and reserve and staff officers. VORYS (R Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported July 17. House recommitted July 20. House Foreign Affairs re-reported July 21. Passed House under suspension of the rules Aug. 4.
- HR 10158. Provide for payment of fees to counsel assigned to represent indigent defendants in felony cases. CELLER (D N.Y.). Passed House Aug. 10.
- H J Res 118. Designate the 1st day of May in each year as Loyalty Day. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 9, 1953. Passed House Aug. 10, 1954.
- H Con Res 218. Favor waiver of state residence requirements in elections of federal officials. CURTIS (R Mass.). House Administration reported Aug. 5, amended. House adopted Aug. 9, amended.
- H Con Res 262. Express sense of Congress with respect to payment of damages to certain American employees in UN who were dismissed because of refusal under fifth amendment to answer questions before committee of Congress. ROGERS (D Fla.). House adopted Aug. 10.
- H Con Res 268. Authorize Clerk to make certain corrections in enrollment of HR 8300. REED (R N.Y.). House adopted Aug. 5.
- H Res 549. Create select committee to investigate and study benefits provided under federal law for surviving dependents of deceased members and former members of armed forces. BATES (R Mass.). House Rules reported July 27, amended. House adopted Aug. 4.
- H Res 622. Provide additional funds for studies and investigations by Judiciary Committee. REED (R Ill.). House Administration reported Aug. 5, amended. House adopted Aug. 5.
- H Res 629. Provide additional funds for expenses of study and investigation authorized by H Res 22. HILL (R Colo.). House Administration reported Aug. 5, amended. House adopted Aug. 5.
- H Res 631. Provide expenses for special committee authorized by H Res 439. BISHOP (R Ill.). House Administration reported Aug. 5. House adopted Aug. 5.
- H Res 682. Provide necessary expenses for Rules Committee. ALLEN (R Ill.). House Administration reported Aug. 5. House adopted Aug. 5.
- H Res 697. Authorize Ways and Means Committee to file reports at any time in connection with H Res 91, authorizing studies and investigations by Ways and Means. ALLEN (R Ill.). House adopted Aug. 4.
- H Res 701. Provide for expenses of select committee to conduct investigation and study of benefits provided under federal law for surviving dependents of deceased members and former members of armed forces. BATES (R Mass.). House adopted Aug. 10.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1797. Provide for conveyance of certain land to the State of Oklahoma for the use and benefit of the Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Wilburton, Okla. ALBERT (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 15. Passed House amended on consent calendar July 27, 1953. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1954.
- HR 1843. Increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service. SHELLEY (D Calif.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 19. Passed House July 19, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 4.
- HR 2843. Authorize Secretary of Interior to investigate and report to Congress on conservation, development and utilization of water resources in Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 7.
- HR 3534. Authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in Armed Forces or by production controls. CRUMPACKER (R Ind.). House Judiciary reported July 20. Passed House July 27, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5, amended.
- HR 4118. Authorize preparation of rolls of persons of Indian blood whose ancestors were members of certain tribes of bands in state of Oregon, relative to fund distribution. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 2, amended. Passed House July 19, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, amended.
- HR 4881. Amend Canal Zone Code re survival of things in action. WEICHEL (R Ohio). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 29, 1953. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 2, 1954. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5.
- HR 5499. Provide for federal authorization of construction, maintenance, and operation of Michaud Flats project for irrigation in state of Idaho. BUDGE (R Idaho). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 23, amended. Passed House under suspension of the rules Aug. 3, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 6.
- HR 6113. Increase the penalties applicable to smuggling of goods into the U.S. DORN (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 28. Passed House on consent calendar June 7. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5.
- HR 6672. Increase the public debt limit. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 31. House passed, 239-158, July 31, 1953. Senate Finance reported Aug. 5, 1954, amended.
- HR 6814. Facilitate the acquisition of non-federal land within areas of national park system. D'EWARD (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, amended. Passed House July 19, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, amended.
- HR 7398. Repeal the requirement of section 3921 of the Revised Statutes that postmasters report to the Postmaster General failure to cancel postage stamps. COLE (R Mo.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Jan. 27. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 6.
- HR 7399. Authorize the sale of postage-due stamps for philatelic purposes. COLE (R Mo.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Jan. 27. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 6.
- HR 7569. Authorize removal of restrictive covenant on land patent No. 9628, issued to board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association on Jan. 18, 1929 and covering lots 5 and 6 of Waimea townlots, situated in county of Kauai, T. H. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 23. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 7.
- HR 7745. Amend certain provisions of act of Aug. 2, 1939, commonly known as Hatch Act re employees of state or local agencies whose activities are financed in whole or in part by loans or grants from U.S. CORBETT (R Pa.). Passed House Aug. 5. House Administration reported Aug. 6, amended.
- HR 7840. Propose miscellaneous changes in railroad workers' retirement system. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 21, amended. Passed House July 30 361-0, amended. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 5.
- HR 8006. Safeguard rights of riparian landowners in Wisconsin whose title to property has been brought into question by reason of errors in original survey and grant. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 7.
- HR 8034. Incorporate Sons of Union Veterans. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 19, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5.

- HR 8365. Declare valid all patents-in-fee heretofore issued to Mission Indians in state of California notwithstanding issuance prior to expiration of trust period existing with respect to trust patent. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5.
- HR 8384. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Talent division of Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Oregon. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 14, amended. Passed House July 30, 163-144, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 7.
- HR 8520. Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of Ainsworth, Lavaca Flats, Mirage Flats Extension, and O'Neill irrigation development as units of Missouri River Basin Project. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15, amended. Passed House on consent calendar June 22, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4.
- HR 8897. Direct the Secretary of Interior to transfer 40 acres of land in Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Mont., to School District No. 6, Rosebud County, Mont. (reserving to such tribe all mineral rights including gas and oil). D'EWARD (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 15, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5.
- HR 8898. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act re certificates of private convenience. HINSHAW (R Calif.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 13. Passed House July 19. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 5, amended.
- HR 8921. Establish the rate of compensation for the position of General Counsel of the Department of Commerce. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8. Passed House on consent calendar June 22. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 6.
- HR 9120. Authorize special canceling stamp "Pray for Peace". RABAUT (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 10.
- HR 9194. Provide for conveyance of certain land owned by federal government near Vicksburg, Miss. to Vicksburg. WILLIAMS (D Miss.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 6.
- HR 9390. Extend certain civilian-internee and prisoner-of-war benefits under War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to civilian internees and American prisoners of war captured and held during hostilities in Korea. HINSHAW (R Calif.). Joint Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 12, amended. Passed House July 29, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5.
- HR 9582. Provide for transfer of excess property to territorial government of Alaska. SAYLOR (R Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 6.
- HR 9584. Protect rights of vessels of U.S. on high seas and in territorial waters of foreign countries. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 22, amended. Passed House July 24, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 4.
- HR 9586. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1936 to require period of one year service before payment of annuities can be made. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 9.
- HR 9630. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute an amendatory contract with Black Canyon Irrigation District, Idaho. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5.
- HR 9785. Provide a method for compensating claims for damages sustained as the result of the explosions at Texas City, Tex. JONAS (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported July 2. Passed House July 30, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 9, amended.
- HR 9821. Provide for orderly termination of federal supervision over property and members of Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin. LAIRD (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 20, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5.
- HR 9835. Provide for termination of government operations which are in competition with private enterprise. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Government Operations reported July 21, amended. Passed House July 24, amended. Senate Government Operations reported Aug. 10, amended.
- HR 9838. Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide for determination of identity of certain Communist-infiltrated organizations. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported Aug. 9.
- HR 9868. Amend Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 to provide for charter of passenger ships in domestic trade. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 28, amended. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 4.
- HR 9882. Incorporate Foundation of the Federal Bar Association. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported July 20, amended. Passed House July 26, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5.
- HR 9889. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute an amendatory contract with American Falls Reservoir District No. 2, Idaho. BUDGE (R Idaho). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30. Passed House Aug. 4. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 7.
- HR 9962. Increase by five per cent rates of pension payable to veterans and their dependents. MACK (R Wash.). House Veterans Affairs reported July 28. Passed House Aug. 4. Senate Finance reported Aug. 6.
- HR 10009. Provide for review of customs tariff schedules, improve procedures for tariff classification of unenumerated articles, repeal or amend obsolete provisions of customs laws. BYRNES (R Wis.). House Ways and Means reported July 22. Passed House July 26. Senate Finance reported Aug. 6, amended.
- HR 10051. Mutual security appropriation bill, 1955. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported July 24. Passed House 266-128 July 28. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 6, amended.
- HR 10074. Authorize replacement of certain government-owned utility facilities at Glacier National Park, Mont., and Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz. D'EWARD (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4.
- HR 10077. Make applicable same laws to Virgin Islands as rest of U.S. re importation of cattle and poultry. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported Aug. 10.
- H J Res 359. Designate first full week in Oct. 1954 as National Nurse Week. F. B. BOLTON (R Ohio). House Judiciary reported July 7, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 19, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 5.
- H J Res 565. Provide for membership of U.S. in Pan American Institute of Geography and History. RHODES (D Pa.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 26. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 3. Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 6.
- H Con Res 259. Create a Joint Committee on Tin. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Rules reported July 27. House adopted July 28. Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 3, amended. Senate referred to Armed Services Committee Aug. 3. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 6.

bills introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing & Schools Safety & Health Social Security 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Policy International Relations Immigration & Naturalization 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defense Policy Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Service Congress Constitution, Civil Rights Crimes, Courts, Prisons District of Columbia Indian & Territorial Affairs Land and Land Transfers Post Office Presidential Policy 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Banking Commerce & Communications Natural Resources Public Works & Reclamation Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk(*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

- DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3853.....8/10/54. Provide for relief of droughts in U.S. Interior
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3848.....8/9/54. Amend Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to remove domestic trade barriers affecting milk and milk products. Agriculture.
- HOPE (R Kan.) H Res 699.....8/5/54. Amend H Res 161 authorizing Committee on Agriculture to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. Rules.
- MACK (D Ill.) HR 10213.....8/10/54. Provide for relief of droughts in United States. Interior.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education And Welfare

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- BERRY (R S.D.) HR 10211.....8/10/54. Provide for relief of South Dakota State Hospital for the Insane. Judiciary.
- OAKMAN (R Mich.) HR 10197.....8/9/54. Provide federal funds on a matching basis for elimination of railway highway crossings in urban areas. Public Works.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- BRAY (R Ind.) HR 10201.....8/9/54. Amend Social Security Act to provide that a woman who is entitled to old-age insurance benefits based on her own wages and self-employment income may also be entitled to wife's insurance benefits based on wages and self-employment income of her husband. Ways and Means.
- BRAY (R Ind.) HR 10202.....8/9/54. Amend Social Security Act to provide that no deduction because of outside earnings shall be made from benefits of certain widows having dependent children in their care. Ways and Means.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 83rd Congress from Jan. 3, 1953, through Aug. 10, 1954.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,856	10,222
Joint Resolutions	183	583
Concurrent Resolutions	104	268
Simple Resolutions	311	703
TOTAL	4,454	11,776

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- WILEY (R Wis.) S 3844.....8/6/54. Provide for reciprocal and more effective remedy for certain claims arising out of acts of military personnel and authorize the pro rata sharing of cost of such claims with foreign nations.
- WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 183.....8/6/54. Extend greetings to Gold Coast and Nigeria.

- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) H Res 700.....8/5/54. Authorize and direct Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to make full and complete investigation and study of procedures and practices under Trading With the Enemy Act during period from Dec. 18, 1941 to present. Rules.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- JUDD (R Minn.) HR 10194.....8/10/54. Amend subsection (a) of section 201 of Immigration and nationality act re annual quota. Judiciary.

5. Labor

- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 10196.....8/9/54. Similar to Wier (D Minn.) HR 10190.
- WIER (D Minn.) HR 10190.....8/5/54. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish \$1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

6. Military And Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- BATES (R Mass.) H Res 701.....8/9/54. Provide expenses for select committee authorized by H Res 549 to study benefits for surviving dependents of deceased members of armed forces. House Administration.
- RAINS (D Ala.) HR 10214.....8/10/54. Provide benefits for members of reserve components of armed forces who suffer disability or death from injury or disease incurred while engaged in active-duty or in active-duty training. Armed Services.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 10199.....8/9/54. Provide that certain enlisted men retired for disability shall be eligible for mustering-out pay. Veterans.
- THORNBERRY (D Tex.) HR 10215.....8/10/54. Provide for acquisition by Secretary of Air Force of public school located adjacent to northwest corner boundary of Bergstrom Air Force Base at Austin, Tex. Armed Services.

VETERANS

- FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 10193.....8/9/54. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to give preference in promotions and transfers to preference eligibles under provisions of such act. Civil Service.

7. Miscellaneous And Administrative

- HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 10189.....8/5/54. Establish program of grants to states for development of fine-arts programs and projects. Labor.
- PILLION (R N.Y.) H J Res 583.....8/10/54. Provide for award of Medal of Freedom to Herbert Hoover, Jr. Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

BRICKER (R Ohio) S J Res 181.....8/5/54. Amend Constitution re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. Judiciary.

O'HARA (R Minn.) H J Res 582.....8/9/54. Similar to Wilson (D Tex.) HR 10200.

WILSON (D Tex.) HR 10200.....8/9/54. Propose an amendment to the Constitution of U.S. re procedure for amending the Constitution. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 3851.....8/10/54. Provide rewards for information re illegal introduction into United States, or illegal manufacture or acquisition in U. S. of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. Atomic Energy.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 10203.....8/9/54. Provide rewards for information concerning illegal introduction into U.S., or illegal manufacture or acquisition in U.S. of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. Atomic Energy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 10195.....8/9/54. Provide for regulation of business of making loans of \$600 or less in D. C. D. C.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 3846.....8/9/54. Authorize exchange of certain properties for purposes of Vicksburg National Military Park. Interior.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 3847.....8/9/54. Provide that certain land acquired for flood-control purposes, which is suitable for agricultural use, be disposed of as surplus property. Public Works.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Hennings (D Mo.), Green (D R.I.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Gore (D Tenn.), Morse (I Ore.), Lehman

(D N.Y.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Jackson (D Wash.), Gillette (D Iowa) S J Res 182.....8/6/54. Provide for creation of Commission on Security in Government and Industry. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) (by request) HR 10187.....8/5/54. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for payment of appraisers', auctioneers', and brokers' fees from proceeds of disposal of government surplus real property. Government Operations.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) (by request) HR 10188.....8/5/54. Authorize reciprocal fire-protection agreements between departments and agencies of U.S. and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities. Government Operations.

8. Taxes And Economic Policy

NATURAL RESOURCES

ALEXANDER (D N.C.) HR 10186.....8/5/54. Provide that Atomic Energy Commission shall make study and investigation re use and development of atomic energy for peaceful pursuits. Atomic Energy.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

MORSE (I Ore.) S 3856.....8/10/54. Promote prevention and control of pollution in Potomac River.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 10204.....8/9/54. Increase width of certain locks to be constructed by St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. in St. Lawrence river. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 10212.....8/10/54. Provide that United States shall reimburse states and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by a foreign government and therefore exempt from taxation. Foreign Affairs.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 10198.....8/10/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re compensation for services as individual fiduciary. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) H Con Res 268.....8/5/54. Revise internal revenue laws re enrollment of HR 8300.



congressional quiz

1. Q--I've heard about Congressional committee hearings being conducted by only one Senator; can a measure be reported from a committee by just one Member?

A--No. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 requires that "No measure or recommendation shall be reported from any...committee unless a majority of the committee were actually present."

2. Q--What will happen to the thousands of bills introduced in the 83rd Congress which weren't passed?

A--Each Congress starts with a new legislative slate, and when its final session ends, the bills and resolutions it has neither passed nor rejected die with it. However, many bills the 83rd Congress failed to act on or rejected will be introduced in the same or revised form in the 84th Congress. For example, Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) has said he will renew the fight for his controversial treaty-powers limitation.

3. Q--Who decides which committee will consider a new bill?

A--When a bill is introduced, it is referred by the Speaker of the House or President of the Senate to the standing committee of that chamber which has jurisdiction over the subject to which the measure applies. Actually a bill is referred by the Parliamentarian of the chamber in which it is introduced, under supervision of the Presiding Officer. In the House a bill can be referred to only one committee and one report is made on the measure. In the Senate a bill is referred to one standing committee, but, in turn, it may be sent to others, with each one making a report on the bill.

4. Q--I've had some heavy medical expenses this year. How will the new tax bill affect me?

A--Under the new tax revision measure passed by Congress, on their next return individual taxpayers will be permitted to deduct medical expenses above three per cent (instead of five per cent) of adjusted gross income. It allows "medical expense deduction from \$1,250 to \$2,500 per exemption. In the case of a joint tax return, it raises the over-all limit per return from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

5. Q--Can the President adjourn Congress?

A--If the Senate and the House disagree on time of adjournment, the President is authorized by the Constitution (Art. II, Sect. 3) to "adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper." No President has exercised this power.

6. Q--What is a "point of order?"

A--In Congressional procedures it is an objection raised by a Member of Congress that the chamber or committee is departing from rules governing its conduct of business. The objector cites the rule in question and the chair sustains the objection, if it decides the point to be correctly made. Order is restored by the chair, which suspends proceedings until the body conforms to the prescribed "order of business."

7. Q--Do Members of Congress have their seats in the chambers assigned to them?

A--In the Senate, seats are assigned to Senators individually with Republicans on the Presiding Officer's left and Democrats on his right. In the House, seats are not assigned but Republicans sit to the left of the Speaker and Democrats to the right. Members of the majority party may sit on either side of the center aisle, but usually attendance is such that seats are available in both majority and minority sections.

8. Q--Can the chairman of a Congressional committee keep the files of his committee secret from other Members of Congress?

A--The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 says: "All committee hearings, records, data, charts and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the Congressional office records of the Member serving as chairman of the committee; and the respective houses shall have access to such records." However, "sensitive" committees, such as Foreign Relations, Armed Services and Joint Atomic Energy have committee rules or have followed practices of restricting secret or classified information. In some cases, Members of Congress not on the committee may examine classified committee records only with the permission of the chairman. A section of the new Atomic Energy Act says that records of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy shall be kept under security safeguards.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report page on which more data can be found: (4) 1012.



the week in congress

(These stories are summarized from foregoing pages of the Weekly Report. For details, check contents table on front cover.)

FARM -- The Eisenhower Administration scored a victory Aug. 10 when the Senate passed an omnibus farm bill calling for flexible price supports ranging from 82.5 to 90 per cent of parity for five basic commodities in 1955. Biggest vote on the bill came Aug. 9 when the flexible supports amendment was adopted, 49-44.

FOREIGN AID -- Senate Appropriations Committee reported the Mutual Security money bill Aug. 6 with recommendations for \$2,990,824,816 in new appropriations for fiscal 1955 and authorizing use of \$2,581,513,728 in already appropriated and unexpended funds. The House-passed version provided \$363,918,837 less. The House Aug. 9 and the Senate Aug. 12 agreed to the MSA authorization bill conference report recommending \$3.024 billion for 1955.

POSTAL PAY -- A measure to give postal workers a temporary seven per cent pay raise was passed Aug. 9 by the House, 352-29, over objections of the Administration and House GOP leaders.

WITNESS IMMUNITY -- The Senate Aug. 11 passed and sent to the President a bill the House had amended which would grant immunity from prosecution to balky witnesses testifying on security matters.

MCCARTHY CENSURE -- The select committee to study the McCarthy censure resolution decided Aug. 9 to hold public hearings starting Aug. 30 and let McCarthy cross examine witnesses. Chairman Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) said courtroom "rules of evidence" would be used; radio and TV would be barred.

ARMY-MCCARTHY -- The Army said Aug. 11 it "does not believe" an Army officer gave Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) extracts from a confidential FBI report on security at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. McCarthy had testified at the Army-McCarthy hearings that an Army intelligence officer gave him the information.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES -- "Fringe benefits" for government workers were provided in a bill passed by the Senate Aug. 11.

ATOMIC ENERGY -- The Senate Aug. 13 rejected the compromise atomic energy bill, despite a last-minute plea relayed from President Eisenhower. The 41-48 roll-call vote came on a motion to adopt the

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

This chart traces through Aug. 13, 1954, the advancement toward a final decision of these major legislative proposals:

Bills	Reported In House	Passed House	Reported In Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted
Appropriations:					
Treasury-Post Office	2/16/54	2/18/54	5/10/54	5/13/54	5/28/54
State, Justice, Comm.	2/25/54	3/5/54	6/9/54	6/14/54	7/2/54
Civil Functions	3/11/54	3/16/54	5/19/54	5/25/54	6/30/54
Independent Offices	3/26/54	3/31/54	5/14/54	5/19/54	6/24/54
Interior	4/1/54	4/6/54	6/3/54	6/7/54	7/1/54
Agriculture	4/9/54	4/14/54	5/27/54	6/2/54	6/29/54
Defense	4/26/54	4/29/54	6/11/54	6/17/54	6/30/54
Labor-HEW	6/4/54	6/10/54	6/22/54	6/25/54	7/2/54
D. C.	6/10/54	6/15/54	6/25/54	6/25/54	7/1/54
Legislative, Judicial	5/19/54	5/25/54	6/25/54	6/28/54	7/2/54
Mutual Security	7/24/54	7/28/54	8/6/54		
Hawaii Statehood	3/3/53	3/10/53	1/27/54	4/1/54	
Alaska Statehood	6/26/53		2/24/54	4/1/54	
Cong.-Jud. Salaries			5/12/53		
Witness Immunity	8/3/54	8/4/54	4/20/53	7/9/53	
Debt Limit Increase	7/31/53	7/31/53	8/5/54	8/13/54	
St. Lawrence Seaway	2/19/54	5/6/54	6/16/53	1/20/54	5/13/54
Bricker Amendment			6/15/53	2/26/54	
Korean Defense Pact			1/21/54	1/26/54	2/5/54
Excise Tax Reduction	3/4/54	3/10/54	3/19/54	3/25/54	3/31/54
Tax Revision	3/9/54	3/18/54	6/18/54	7/2/54	
Hospital Survey	3/3/54	3/9/54	6/16/54	6/22/54	7/12/54
Highway Program	3/4/54	3/8/54	3/25/54	4/7/54	5/6/54
Housing Program	3/28/54	4/2/54	5/28/54	6/3/54	8/2/54
Wiretapping	4/1/54	4/8/54			
Labor Act Changes			4/15/54	5/7/54*	
18-Year-Old Vote			3/15/54	Rejected 5/21/54	
Military Construction	5/25/54	5/26/54	7/1/54	7/9/54	7/27/54
Social Security	5/28/54	6/1/54	7/27/54		
Reciprocal Trade	6/10/54	6/11/54	6/16/54	6/24/54	7/1/54
Mutual Security	6/25/54	6/30/54	7/13/54	8/3/54	
Farm Program	6/26/54	7/2/54	7/15/54	8/10/54	**
Wool Bill	In Farm Program		3/4/54	4/27/54	
Atomic Energy	7/12/54	7/26/54	6/30/54	7/27/54	**
Unemployment Benefits	6/29/54	7/8/54	7/12/54		
Health Re-insurance	7/9/54	7/13/54*	7/12/54		
Communist Party Ban				8/12/54	

HOW MAJOR BILLS FARED--Action was completed on the Mutual Security authorization bill. The House agreed to the atomic energy conference report, but the Senate sent it back to conference. The Senate passed a bill to ban the Communist Party.

*Recommended

**In Conference

conference report. Then by voice vote the Senate sent the bill back to conference with the House, which had agreed to the compromise version Aug. 9. At issue was patent rights for private development of atomic energy.

ADJOURNMENT -- Going-home hopes again faded Aug. 10 when Senate GOP Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) postponed indefinitely Congressional adjournment.